The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Operations of Gen. Sumner near Warrenton.

The Rebels All Driven Across the Rappahannock.

Shipping Point Occupied by Our Troops.

The Case of Surgeon Coxe, of New-Jersey.

The Bounds of Gen. Dix's Department.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 29.

FROM WARRENTON—THE REBELS DRIVEN BEYOND THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Yesterday the enemy in large force were driven from the Warrenton Railroad Junction, by Gen. Sumner.

The Times' correspondent, writing from Warrenton Junction, says for two days past the rebels have been crowded steadily toward the Rappahannock. Four of the New-York Sixty-sixth, Col. Pinckney, were captured night before last, while on picket duty. Shots were exchanged constantly with the rebels during the day, yesterday. Two brigades of the rebels, under Elzey, being closely pursued, retreated across the Rappahannock toward Gordonsville, and blew up the railroad bridge. The rebels are now all south of the Rappahannock River.

Snow is falling to-day.

THE "MIDDLE" MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A Military Department, to be called the Middle Department, and to consist of the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and Counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore and Anne Arundel, in Maryland, has been created. Major-Gen. Dix, United States Volunteers, is assigned the command—headquarters at Baltimore.

SHIPPING POINT OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.

By the steamer *Mount Washington*, which arrived from the Lower Potomac last night, we learn that about 250 men of the Excelsior Brigade crossed over yesterday, and took possession of the Shipping Point batteries. The American flag was raised there yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of officers and men, one of the bands greeting its ascension to the top of the staff, which lately bore the secession flag, by playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." Aside from one or two roaming cavalry companies, the rebels have all left the neighborhood.

VISITORS TO FORTRESS MONROE.

The *King Philip* left this morning for Old Point, taking down a large number of Senators, members of the House, and other dignitaries, who go down to see the *Monitor*.

FAIRFAX SEMINARY SURRENDERED TO THE TRUSTEES.

Fairfax Seminary, quite recently the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, is ordered to be vacated and surrendered to the Trustees for restoration to its original purpose of Theological instruction. It is a very large institution, on a commanding site, about two miles west of Alexandria. It was founded by the late Bishop Meade. The order for the surrender of the property was given by Gen. McClellan on the request of Cassius Lee, a Trustee, of the neighborhood.

THE ARREST OF SURGEON COXE OF NEW-JERSEY.

I have mentioned the case of Surgeon Coxe, of the Third New-Jersey, arrested on a charge of treason. The facts are said to be these: since the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels, a military paper purporting to be a report of the rebel General, was found in the wreck there by one of our officers, with something like this indorsement:

"Information as to the position and strength of the army, furnished voluntarily by Surgeon Coxe of Third New-Jersey."

This document contained statements to the effect that recruiting was played out in the North; the National army must decline for want of new enlistments; that the number of troops in Gen. Kearney's Brigade, to which the Doctor's regiment belongs, was so and so, and [illegible] were so many more, etc. This document was sent to headquarters at Washington, and to that the Doctor's arrest is mainly attributed. He was taken prisoner to Washington on Monday last. It appears that the Doctor had been in the habit of absenting himself from camp at night frequently, sometimes alone and at other times accompanied by a few soldiers, always on the pretence of scoutings. Repeatedly he lost two or three men on these excursions. In October last he lost two or three men, and next day took a flag of truce to recover their bodies. It was on this occasion that the information was given contained in the above-mentioned report. Dr. Coxe related, on his return to camp, the incidents of his visit within the rebel lines; said he had been questioned, and that he had lied as well as he could to deceive the enemy. Coxe conducted himself in a very jubilant manner at his boasted success. He was away so much from his camp as to neglect the duties of his office past forbearance. Col. Taylor at last approved and forwarded charges against him for inefficiency. About the same time, I understand, this rebel document came to the knowledge of the Colonel, but independently of that document, suspicions were gathering against him, and the Doctor was put under arrest and kept in his tent. He resigned his office as Surgeon of the regiment. His resignation and the charges were sent together to Washington, and he immediately followed them as a prisoner. Dr. Coxe is, I believe, a resident of Philadelphia. His grandfather was a celebrated physician of that city, and he himself enjoyed excellent professional opportunities abroad in London and Paris. It may be he is wrongfully charged, but I give the alleged grounds of his arrest.

THE DUTIES OF DR. TRIPLER.

Dr. Tripler, Medical Director of the Army, is here at present in tent. Dr. Tripler is to the whole army of the Potomac what a Brigade-Surgeon is to a brigade. He is a member of the Commanding-General's staff.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

John G. Nicolay, the President's Private Secretary, left Washington last night for his home in Illinois. John Hay, Esq., Mr. Nicolay's assistant, will act as the President's Private Secretary *pro tem.*

NO NEWS FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

Up to noon to-day the Government here had received no advices whatever for thirty-six hours from Cairo, relative to the condition of affairs at and in the vicinity of Island No. 10.

TO SHIP OWNERS.

A dispatch from the United States Consul at Nantes to the Department of State, says that vessels coming to that port suffer loss through ignorance of their owners. The risks and expenses on the river are considerable. Damage from fouling is frequent, and advances on freight are not usually made until all is delivered. He advises that charters be made to St. Nazaire, not Nantes, or to Palmbœuf.

TROOPS PASSING THROUGH NEW-YORK.

No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the City of New-York without reporting to the United States military authorities intrusted with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in that City. Reports must be made and information obtained at the office No. 79 White-street. His Excellency, the Governor of New-York, has decided upon the following prices to be charged to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the several regiments from that State now in the field, for articles of clothing heretofore furnished them by the State. The said prices have been fixed from the average cost of the several articles:

For each infantry overcoat, $8 63.
For each infantry jacket, $5 43.
For each pair infantry trowsers, $3 50.
For each infantry fatigue cap, 85 cents.
For each infantry pair of shoes, pegged, $1 29.
For each infantry pair of shoes, sewed, $1 98.
For each infantry pair of drawers, 57 cents.
For each infantry pair of socks, 24 cents.
For each infantry shirt, 88 cents.
For each infantry blanket, $1 95.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

A Visit from Secretary Seward—Survey of the Battle-field, &c.

WINCHESTER, Saturday, March 29.

Secretary Seward, with his friends, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night, and were escorted from the cars to Gen. Shields' quarters by the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania and the Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and a troop of Cavalry, the escort preceded by a band of music. This A. M. the party, in company with Gen. Shields, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Armstrong and Col. Clark, of Gen. Banks' Staff, visited the late field of battle. Secretary Seward and his friends will leave in the 11 A. M. train of cars for Washington.

In this vicinity all is quiet.

Sefton's Theatre will be opened here to-night, and on Monday night the proceeds of the performance are announced for the benefit of the wounded soldiers, who stand in very great need of assistance. The example is a noble one, and worthy of being followed by others.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Busy at Pig's Point and Craney Island—The Lookout for the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 28.
Via BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 29.

Affairs remain quiet here, so far, at least, as regards news that can with prudence be communicated to the public.

The weather is splendidly clear, with a gentle wind.

The rebels have been exceedingly busy about Pig's Point and Craney Island for the last few days. Steam-tugs have been busily plying to and fro, and it is supposed that the rebels are strengthening their fortifications all along, from Craney Island to the Point.

They have also increased their forces in that vicinity, or for effect their camps have been advanced, and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore.

The *Merrimac* continues to be the subject of much speculation as to the probability of her coming out again.

Glasses are directed almost momentarily toward Craney Island, and every indication of "smoke" or "steam" in that direction is closely investigated by hundreds of eager eyes.

Gen. Hunter and Staff arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Port Royal, to take command of the army operations in that quarter.

THE FIGHT IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Interesting Particulars by one on Board the Monitor.

The following extracts from a private letter from one on board the *Monitor* in the recent engagement with the *Merrimac*, furnish some interesting particulars of that memorable affair not before published:

We had a disagreeable and rough, not to say dangerous, passage down. We experienced a severe gale, in which our craft proved an excellent sea-boat; still, defects in some of the minor details nearly proved fatal to us. The smoke-stacks and blower-pipes were too low; the seas rolling over us, poured down them, wetting the blower-belts. This stopped the blower, and filled the engine-room and the whole lower part of the vessel with smoke, steam and gas from the furnaces. We dragged out the firemen and engineers exhausted and insensible, and retreated to the top of the turret, where we put up an awning for our protection. With the exception of the hatchway in the top of the turret, all the hatchways had been battened down, and heavy seas were continually sweeping across our decks with almost irresistible force. We were obliged to hoist our colors Union down, to call the two gunboats which accompanied us to our assistance, but the heavy sea rendered help from them impossible, and things for a time looked rather blue. We managed after a while to get the ventilation started below, and our blowers going once more. My knowledge of machinery came in play, and I took charge of the engines till next day, when the engineers were sufficiently recovered to resume their duties. We reached here (Hampton Roads) the next morning (Saturday) in time to witness the blowing up of the burning *Congress*, and share the intense excitement prevailing among the shipping, which was leaving the harbor like a covey of frightened quails. We were ordered to protect the *Minnesota*, which was aground off Newport's News, and steamed up and anchored alongside. The morning broke upon the *Minnesota* surrounded by tugs, into which they were tumbling the bags and hammocks of the men; guns were being thrown overboard, and every effort made to get her off. If this could not be done, the Captain, Van Brunt, said he should destroy her, notwithstanding Lieut. Worden told him he had been ordered to his assistance, and would stand by him to the last. But so puny and insignificant did we look, that the offer to protect our huge friend seemed simply absurd, and I am inclined to think they so regarded it. We went into the fight entirely unprepared; the men had never been drilled at the guns, and consequently were not trained to act in concert. All of us were exhausted before the fight began, having worked hard the night before we arrived, and on the night of our arrival, the report every half hour that the *Merrimac* was coming kept all hands to quarters. We had only time to take a cup of coffee in the morning before the fight began. We went into it without knowing our own powers, offensive or defensive, and in total ignorance of those of our opponent, except his terrible destructive powers, exhibited the previous day. The fierceness of the fight has not been over-stated. It continued from 8¾ A. M. till ten minutes past 12 o'clock, most of the time within very short range, and a part of the time with the vessels in contact. We were struck with 23 heavy shot, including two from the *Minnesota*. They first fired with grape and canister, which rattled on our iron deck like hail-stones. The shell by which Lieut. Worden was injured, was fired at the distance of only 15 feet, exploding within ten inches of his eyes. The old Quartermaster, who stood at the wheel, coolly looked into the muzzle of the gun, saw it loaded, trained and fired without any apparent emotion, merely saying to the Lieutenant, "Look out, Sir, they are going to try us now." I think the public give us more credit for the mere fight than we deserve, as it requires no great amount of courage to fight behind impenetrable iron defences. Men have fought quite as well behind wooden walls, and with none at all. The daring to make the passage here, and offer battle to our huge antagonist, in an untried experiment, in our unprepared condition, is where the credit lies, if anywhere. Of Lieut. Worden, too much cannot be said. His daily intercourse with us showed him a perfect gentleman, and the fight proved him a hero. I acted as his Aid during the fight, and all his orders were passed through me. They were given with coolness and deliberation. When he was hurt, I assisted him down from his position by the wheel, he remarked, "Never mind me, my lads; save the *Minnesota*."

After the conflict, Gen. Wool and staff, Gen. Mansfield and Secretary Fox came on board. We were each introduced to, and very handsomely complimented by them. Gen. Wool said: "Gentlemen, you have made heroes of yourselves." He said that "the safety of Gen. Mansfield's army, of all the shipping in the harbor, and even the fortress itself, was due to us, as they were at the mercy of the *Merrimac* till our arrival." Secretary Fox, as he was leaving, turning to us, said: "Gentlemen, I want you to remember that millions of property are intrusted to your care." We are making some slight repairs to our pilot-house, when we hope to have another chance at the *Merrimac*, which we regard as our game. We have been visited by any quantity of foreign nobles, who are serving in our army. Among them were a number of Swedes, who, being countrymen of Capt. Ericsson, feel a pride in his invention and its triumphant success. Yesterday, on our return from our search after the *Merrimac*, as we passed close to Newport's News, the whole army came out to see us; thousands lined the shore, covered the decks and filled the rigging. Their cheers resembled one continuous roar. Each regiment had its band, the nearest of which, as we approached, struck up, "See, the conquering hero comes;" then the Star Spangled Banner; and so it passed from one hand to another, as we slowly steamed along in front of them. All our national airs were given. When a lull in the tumultuous cheering took place, it was laughable to hear the great variety of names applied to us by the soldiers, for we passed so near that we could readily converse. Says one; "You're the boys;" another, "Bully for you;" "No sand-bag batteries there;" "You're our saviours;" "Iron sides and iron hearts;" "No back down to you;" "You're trumps, every one of you," &c.

* * * I sent by Col. —— the end of an exploded shell, which I picked up on our deck at the close of the fight, to President Lincoln in the name of the officers of the *Monitor*. Our deck was covered with fragments of shattered shells, of which I have saved some as mementoes. While gathering them up, one the *Merrimac's* shells went about twenty feet over my head, bursting about one hundred feet beyond me. One of the men who had been working the guns, touching his hat, said very coolly—"Paymaster, there's some more pieces." I confess I looked rather anxiously to see if any more were coming. The English war steamer *Rinaldo* came into the harbor the day after the fight, and before her captain had ascertained our character, he went on shore and saw Gen. Wool. In a conversation with the General, he pointed to the *Monitor*, and asked what kind of machine they had out there, and whether it was not for raising wrecks. "No," said the General, "it is not for raising wrecks, but making them."

ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

A letter from an officer of the sailing bark *Gemsbok* to a friend in Boston, gives the following account of the escape of the *Nashville*:

OFF BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, March 21.

On Monday last, about 7 o'clock in the evening, it being at that time quite dark, a black looking object was seen from the quarter-deck of this vessel, slowly moving past the fort about two miles distant. The "rattle" was sprung calling all hands to quarters, and at the same time a rocket was fired, a signal to the *Cambridge* that the enemy was coming out. We now began to fire our broadside at the *Nashville*, which vessel had approached to within a mile and a half from us, feeling her way out the channel farthest from us—we lying almost at the entrance to one. The *Cambridge* was close by us at the time and seemed as if she was *never* to *move*. We continued firing at the rebel until she escaped from the chanel, when she went out of sight in a "*twinkling*" almost. It was dead calm at the time, making it impossible for us to get under weigh. The *Cambridge finally* started off in the direction of our shells, but almost before she left us the *Nashville* was gone.

We fired some 21 guns, the *Cambridge* 4; but to crown all, she fired them at what she knew not.

Unfortunately, she could not see the rebel, but fired probably because we did. If we had had a steamer instead of a sailing vessel, the privateer would not have escaped so easily; or if the *Cambridge* had seen her, and run down to the channel as soon as we made signals to her, there would have been an opportunity to head her off, and perhaps drive her back or capture her.

As it was, I hardly think she escaped without some damage, because our shells appeared to burst all around her. The Captain of her laid his plans admirably, and in the same manner executed them. The time selected for her escape could not have been more opportune; it was just before the moon rose, and a heavy bank of clouds lined the eastern horizon, making it very difficult for any object between it and us to be seen.

I suppose the papers will rub us pretty hard, when it becomes known. It needs four steamers, or at least three, to effectually blockade this port, because there are two channels a mile apart.

THE BATTLES OF ROANOKE AND NEWBERN.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS BY GEN. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, CAMP FOSTER,
ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 23, 1862.

The great press of business has alone delayed the Brigadier Commanding in thanking the troops of his Brigade, preceding, during and subsequent to the fight of the 8th.

The cheerful manner in which officers and men behaved during the comfortless night preceding the fight; the willingness with which they plunged into the swamp (deemed impassable by the enemy,) and the coolness and steadiness displayed by all when under the fire of the enemy, merits the praise of their commanding officer, and it is with the greatest willingness and pleasure that he now gives it to them, and sincerely congratulates himself that he has the command of such a Brigade.

The manner in which, without confusion, the Massachusetts Twenty-fifth withdrew from the front, when the ammunition was exhausted, and the manner in which the Tenth Connecticut formed in line of battle, under fire of the enemy, particularly deserve mention.

Gen. Foster has to mourn, in common with the brigade, and more particularly with the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, the loss of Col. Charles L. Russell, who fell dead at the head of his regiment, while gallantly doing his duty, and also tenders his sympathies to the brigade, for the loss in officers and men it has sustained.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. Foster.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Ass't Adj't.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, March 17, 1862.

Gen. Foster again congratulates his Brigade on the brilliant victory in which they participated, and by their steadiness and valor contributed so much to win; and renews most sincerely his thanks for the endurance of hardship, steadiness, coolness under fire, and willing, prompt obedience shown by all from the moment of landing.

The test was more severe than at Roanoke Island, and as Gen. Foster judged by their conduct then what it would be here, it is the highest praise to say that the conduct of the Brigade equaled or surpassed his expectations.

He believes and hopes that each successive action will but add to the laurels won already by the Brigade he is proud to command.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. Foster.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of the Movements of National Troops.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. TEN.

The North Carolina Papers on the Rebel Defeat at Newbern.

The Unionists of East Tennessee at Work.

We have before us a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 26th inst. From it we learn that the North Carolina papers are loud in their censures of Gen. J. O'B. Branch, for his defeat at Newbern.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TROOPS IN TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 25.

The special correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, at Memphis, says the enemy are moving cautiously toward Decatur, Ala. One column is moving South toward Columbia, and another is moving across Tennessee from the direction of Corinth, believed for the purpose of uniting their two main columns at some point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Decatur.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND TEN.

The special correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* from Memphis, writes:

The bombardment of Island No. 10, continued desperately day and night. The main attack was directed to Rucker's battery. The Confederates work knee deep in water, displaying great valor. The loss on our side is slight. Two of the enemy's gunboats are certainly sunk. The enemy is moving down on the west side, through swamps and back water in dug-outs. They have four saw-mills at work making lumber to build boats. The Island is amply provisioned for a siege, and the Confederates are in good spirits.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Day Book* is gloomy over the absence of twenty-four members of the Virginia Senate from their seats at this time. It evidently looks on it as a sign that they are anxious to crawl out of their share of the secession scrape.

Wm. H. Pritchard, agent of the Southern Associated Press, died in Richmond on Monday night last.

The Greenville *Banner* says that the East Tennessee Unionists, on Monday night last, cut the telegraph wire a mile west of that place, carrying off three span of the wire, &c.

Capt. David Frye, a loyal North Carolina invalid, accused last Summer of bridge burning, is accused of having headed a raid into Green County, and roughly treating the Secessionists there, taking all the powder they could find, and other things.

The Memphis *Appeal* says that, on Wednesday of last week, Yankee cavalry from Savanna, Tenn., succeeded in tearing up a portion of the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Purdy, but were driven off by the rebel pickets.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the planters in Mississippi are piling up their cotton, ready for the faggot.

The Fredericksburgh *Herald* of the 21st, reports ten thousand of our troops near Dumfries on the previous day—ten thousand black cats.

The same paper announces the passage down the river of from twenty to twenty-six large steam transports, filled with more than ten thousand Union troops, and wonders where they are going to. It also says that the rebel pickets in that quarter have captured large numbers of negroes endeavoring to make their way down to the banks of the Potomac, and sent them home again.

Dr. Burrows, Superintendent of the Alabama Penitentiary, at Wetumska, has been murdered by a convict.

Dr. W. S. Bell, Chief of the Medical Department of the Rebel Army of the Mississippi, died at Memphis, on the 15th.

A trial trip of the gunboats *Morgan* and *Gaines*, just built at Mobile, is pronounced satisfactory.

Clarke County, Miss., with a population of 1,100, is alleged to have eleven full companies in the field, and a twelfth nearly organized.

Lieut. A. D. Butt is Deputy Provost-Marshal for the District of Norfolk, Va.

Nearly every new advertisement in the *Day Book* is to the end of coaxing people to volunteer in the rebel service.

STORY OF A REFUGEE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Monday Night, March 24, 1862.

A very intelligent gentleman, who left New-Orleans ten days ago, and passed through Memphis last Thursday, came down the Tennessee from a point forty miles this side of Savannah on the *N. W. Thomas*, which boat reached here to-day.

He corroborates former reports of the building of a fleet of gunboats at New-Orleans, one of which is being constructed by a man named Murray, a former resident of Paducah, who loudly boasts that it will, when completed, be able to cope with our whole Western navy. This monster is perfectly covered with railroad iron, has its machinery in, and is now receiving an armament of thirty heavy guns.

Last Thursday, when our informant left Memphis, the people there were precipitately hurrying into the interior. All means of railroad and steamboat transportation not monopolized by the Confederate Government, had been invoked to remove cotton, sugar, molasses, and all kinds of merchant stores from the city. The citizens are represented as being terror-stricken, and daily expecting our fleet to confront them. They had some hope, before the taking of New-Madrid, that their defences at Island No. 10 would hold us at bay, but since that and their ineffectual attempt to remove the blockade established by Gen. Pope, they have no confidence in their ability to withstand long our assault upon them at the island. This place surrounded, they could not rely with any faith upon their defences at Fort Pillow, and a few days after their defeat at New-Madrid evacuated it, and left a greater part of their ordnance in the river.

Gen. Beauregard was at Jackson last Thursday, and was to leave the next day with a large body of troops for Corinth. Eleven engines and two hundred cars had been transferred from the Mississippi Central to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for the purpose of taking Gen. Johnston's command from Decatur to Corinth. From all rendezvous in the Western portion of the Confederacy troops were being withdrawn and concentrated at Corinth, where, with the judgment and skill of their favorite military chieftain, they expected to turn back the tide of Federal soldiers that swept them from Kentucky and Tennessee. Gen. Beauregard's idea of concentrating, attacking, and carrying the seat of war to the North has been adopted by the Confederates, and they bitterly curse those who have heretofore advocated a dispersion of their forces, with a defensive war, and charge them with all their recent disasters.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gathers these items from the same gentleman:

The proclamation of the Mayor in regard to burning the city, has no influence. A majority of the Aldermen in connection with leading military officers, decided, at a meeting held a fortnight ago, to burn the city, when they evacuate, in spite of the Mayor.

There are no fortifications at Memphis.

The news of the battle at Pea Ridge caused great depression.

Federal gunboats are expected daily. Two hundred and five Union prisoners are in the city, who are made victims of much abuse at the hands of the guards. One of them was shot at for looking out of a window.

Three gunboats are under way at Memphis, but it will take a long time to finish them.

At Randolph only four guns are mounted. At Fort Pillow, however, there is a strong fortification, mounting twenty-five 64-pounders and thirty 28-pounders. There are about 7,000 troops there. At Union City there are only 450 troops.

Gens. Beauregard, Cheatham, Polk and Clark went to Corinth, Mississippi, a fortnight ago. The rebels have a force of 28,000 men there, and expect to make a stand either at Corinth or Bethel. It was the general impression that this battle would be the decisive one of the campaign, and that the fortunes of the South would hinge upon its result.

At Memphis and at other large points—even at New-Orleans—there is considerable Union feeling, and Southern papers do not represent the feelings of the mass of the people, as they, as well as everything else, are under the control of politicians and the military.

At New-Orleans, thirteen gunboats are on the ways to be plated with railroad iron.

Fort Pike is reported to be in our possession, and it was a mere temporary structure, mounting only three or four guns.

The report that the South is well supplied with provisions, is absurd. They have not stock enough on hand to last six months. Clothing, shoes, &c., are also very difficult to obtain. No confidence is felt in Southern currency, Southern politicians, or Southern military leaders.

Jeff. Davis was unanimously denounced as incompetent.

Floyd is everywhere considered an arrant knave.

Mrs. Buckner had arrived at Memphis. She complained of not being allowed to go farther North than Cairo. In the parlor of the Gayoso House she attracted universal attention by her denunciation of Pillow and Floyd. The former is represented to have said that he would shoot Floyd whenever he met him.

BELL AND EWING.

A letter to the Memphis *Avalanche*, from Huntsville, Ala., written on the 5th inst., states that Hons. Andrew Ewing and John Bell made speeches that day in that place. Mr. Ewing, the writer says, spoke in defense of Gov. Harris' retirement from Nashville, as it was his duty to save the archives of the State, and says he was advised to do so by Gen. Johnston. He also says that Middle Tennessee is not going to submit—but furnish thousands of brave men to drive the Yankees from Southern soil, so soon as arms can be had. Therefore, instead of being submissionists they are thoroughly aroused, and will shed the last drop of blood before they will submit to Northern oppression. He thinks that our forces should be withdrawn from the Southern border, concentrated into three divisions, placed under command of an energetic General, and invade the North, retake the quartermaster and commissary stores, which we have recently lost, and force the enemy to fight us upon land, where we would have an equal chance with him.

Mr. Bell, he adds, says that he and the people of Middle Tennessee are not submissionists, and although they be compelled to keep quiet for awhile, yet the flame of Southern independence is steadily burning, and so soon as an opportunity presents itself, it will increase to such a fury that every foe upon Tennessee soil will be consumed before he can make his escape.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 11.

There were some later advices received yesterday from Mississippi Sound or the sea coast. There is no doubt but what the enemy intend to permanently occupy the coast from Biloxi to Pass Christian. The landing a few days since of the enemy at Biloxi indicated their intents. The officers of the expedition were very particular in their inquiries for the latest papers. In landing at Biloxi, they first came to at Com. Robinson's Wharf. Whether our Carondelet habitue will consider this any compliment, we are not aware. They, however, took soundings about his wharf, and inquired for the Mayor of Biloxi. Not meeting with him, they disembarked, and then landed at Capt. Brown's Wharf, went to the pistol gallery, with some of the first families, so our informant says, took a "smile," with wishes of a reunion between the North and South. These are very singular proceedings.

Among the officers landed at Biloxi, was one conspicuous character, called Col. Butler. This is believed to be no more nor less a personage than Gen. Picayune Butler himself.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The Rebels under Van Dorn and Price at Van Buren and Fort Smith—The Position of Gen. Curtis, &c.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, March 29.

Reliable persons just from the army in the Southwest say that the rebels, numbering some 35,000 men, under Gens. Van Dorn and Price, have retreated entirely across the Boston Mountains, and are now at Van Buren and Fort Smith, receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock, *via* the Arkansas River, which is high.

The Texas troops are much disheartened by the loss of Ben. McCulloch, and the Arkansans feel the death of McIntosh very severely.

The rebels are badly off for clothing and shoes.

Pike's Indians have mostly returned to the Indian nation. They were not formidable in battle, being panic-stricken at the effect of our artillery.

Price received his Major-General's Commission in the Confederate service on the 16th inst.

One regiment of Texas troops reached Van Buren on the 15th inst., to reinforce Van Dorn, and more were expected from Louisiana.

The whole rebel reinforcements in the next six weeks will not exceed six thousand men.

Lieut.-Col. Herron, of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, who was taken prisoner, was in the hands of the rebels for two weeks.

The rebels were badly frightened, and retreated very rapidly, and for the first three days of their flight had nothing to eat. Their cannon and baggage train might have been easily captured.

The army of Gen. Curtis fell back to Keitsville to secure forage, Arkansas, north of Fayetteville, being entirely out.

Our forces are now camped at the head of Cross Timber Hollow, where forage and water are plenty.

Our pickets extend into Arkansas, and pickets of the rebels come north to the top of the Boston Mountains.

Fayetteville is unoccupied by our forces.

Very little Union sentiment has been developed in Arkansas.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

A Skirmish with Quantrell's Brigands at Warrenton, &c.

SEDALIA, Mo., Saturday, March 29.

The notorious brigand Quantrell, with two hundred of his guerilla band, made a sudden and unexpected attack on a detachment of Col. Phillip's Regiment of Missouri Militia, under Maj. Foster, at Warrensburgh, on Wednesday last, but after a spirited skirmish, they were driven from the town, with the loss of nine killed and seventeen wounded, and twenty horses captured. Our loss was two killed and nine wounded.

Quantrell made another attack on the town on the following day, the result of which is not as yet ascertained.

Liet.-Col. Crittenden has left Georgetown with reinforcements for Major Foster.

Scouting parties of Col. Phillips' regiment have captured over 2,000 kegs of rebel powder in Pettis County, within the past few days.

TENNESSEE NEWS

CAIRO, Ill, Saturday, March 29.

There is nothing important from Tennessee to-day.

An arrival from Memphis reports that there is general despondency there, and that but little confidence is felt even in the large force now concentrating at Corinth.

MOVEMENTS OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 29.

Parson Brownlow arrived here yesterday, and will probably remain several days.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

Recommencement of Active Bombardment

Engagement of One of Gen. Pope's Batteries with the Rebel Steamers.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 29—P. M.

After a lull, the bombardment of Island No. 10 was renewed vigorously, yesterday.

The rebels appear to have received and put in position new guns of longer range.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 29.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a dispatch from Cairo, which says:

The steamer *Dickey* went down to the fleet yesterday, heavily laden with ordnance and commissary stores.

Four 50-pounders, navy cannon, were also taken down for the gunboat *Benton*; also some hand-grenades, to repel boarding parties.

Persons from New-Madrid report that several of the rebel transports and gunboats came up within range of our Biddle Point batteries on Wednesday, and opened fire, but were compelled to retire after a short engagement.

The *Grampus* is the only gunboat above our blockade, which is constantly on the alert watching our movements at New-Madrid.

It is also said that the rebels have erected batteries on the opposite side of the river, to prevent Gen. Pope's command from crossing to attack their rear.

A LETTER FROM A TRAITOR.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NEAR ISLAND TEN, Monday, March 24, 1862.

When we landed at Hickman, you will remember, a locomotive left that place very hurriedly for Union City, which was fired at by a few of our soldiers without effect. Merrit Harris, the Confederate Government telegraphic operator, was on the locomotive. He has sent Col. Buford, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, commanding the land forces of this expedition, a very rich and insolent letter, a copy of which we give below:

HICKMAN, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

Col. Buford, Commanding Yankee Hirelings:

I left about fifteen minutes ago, after staying and reporting every boat that passed down this river. I hav'nt gone far either; not so far but that I can see your every movement. Don't you feel relieved since you took up those two rails and threw them into the backwater? Did you think that the water is always this high? Ha! ha! you are a pretty fellow. I believe you call yourself a Kentuckian. You must feel very great when you are murdering to subdue Kentuckians. I am a Kentuckian, and love her for her old renown, but since she produces such toads as you are, I hate her. Would'nt you like to have caught the old engine the other day? Ha! ha! if your men can't do any better than they did, then they had better stick to their old business of making wooden clocks. I suppose you thought I would remain away. Excuse me; I am in the old Linn Boyd District, and I expect to remain as long as I please.

I was sent here by Gen. Polk, to watch your movements and report to him, which I have done to his entire satisfaction. Not one of your boats passed either up or down but I reported it. More than that, Sir, I helped to take from Mayfield, Ky., 1,000 muskets and six field-pieces, which belonged to the State, and gave them to the patriots of the South, and which you may have cause to regret. One of these days, perhaps, you will call this *treason*. Then be it so. I glory in it, and expect to lend all the aid and comfort to the Confederates I am able to do, until their independence is fully established. Hang me if you can get me. But I will see to that.

Hoping you may meet the fate of all followers of tyrants, I remain, as I ever will, the enemy of all such black-hearted scoundrels as you and your mates are.

M. HARRIS, Government Operator.

P. S.—You may thank Mr. Frank Buckner for me for his kindness in trying to capture me and my friends, who were on the engine you did not get, and tell him if I ever should meet him, if it is at the grave of his wife, that I will send his perjured soul to h—l.

MERIT HARRIS, G. O.

It appears that Harris, together with Capt. Blake and two other officers—the latter belonging to the rebel cavalry, seen on the Hickman Hights as our fleet approached that town, a few days since—were subsequently captured near Hickman by the officers in command of our forces at that point. Harris, however, managed to effect his escape, and is now at liberty, prowling around, watching our movements, and reporting to the rebel General, Polk.

New-York Homœopathic Dispensary.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Trustees of the New-York Homœopathic Dispensary, located at No. 65 West Thirty-fourth-street, held their annual meeting on Thursday evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The early hours of the evening were devoted to the discussion of the annual report and the transaction of business connected with the institution—the later hours were devoted to the consumption of a supper.

From the annual report, we learn that up to Jan. 1, 1861, a period of seven months from its organization, there were treated 1,080 patients. During the year 1861, there were treated 2,548 patients,—the rate of the annual increase over the first seven months being about 700. A Visiting Physician is employed at a moderate salary, whose duty consists in attending to the sick who are unable to visit the Dispensary, and who reside within the district included between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets, and the Sixth and Tenth avenues.

The statement of receipts and expenditures showed a balance on hand of $223 07, which, considering that, with the exception of a donation of $500 from the City, the Dispensary is supported entirely by private contributions, speaks well for the liberality of the friends of the system. The business having been disposed of, the trustees, physicians and a few invited guests, repaired to the small dining-room of the hotel, where a supper had been prepared, of which it is sufficient to say that nothing either edible or libable was distributed on homœopathic principles. Among the invited guests were A. O. Hall, Esq., and Rev. J. W. Cummings, Pastor of the Twenty-eighth-street Roman Catholic Church.

New-Jersey.

JACKALOW, THE CHINAMAN, TO BE HUNG.

Jackalow, the Chinaman, who was arrested near Jersey City, in March, 1860, charged with having murdered Capt. Leete and brother, of the sloop *Spray*, belong to Guilford, Conn., is finally about to expiate his crime upon the gallows. He was tried at Trenton, and convicted of robbery on the high seas. The case was appealed, on the ground that the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York. The case was argued at the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, about two weeks since. From the decision of the Court, which has just been rendered, it appears that Long Island Sound being a part of the "high seas," the State of New-York has no jurisdiction over its waters, and, therefore, all crimes committed on it comes within the jurisdiction of the United States Court. Accordingly, on Friday, Jackalow was removed from the Mount Holly Jail, in Burlington County, to Trenton, for sentence. He appears in excellent spirits, and manifests no concern whatever in relation to his approaching fate. The bodies of the Leetes were never recovered, consequently Jackalow could only be convicted of robbery, in stealing clothing, watch, and other articles belonging to the victims. He had also $700 in gold, undoubtedly the proceeds of the sloop load of produce brought to New-York.

WANTS TO GO TO STATE PRISON.—Eliza Riley, a young girl 16 of years, mentioned previously as having robbed her mistress, upon being brought before Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, on Saturday, states that she committed the crime in order that she might be sent to State Prison, where her mother was recently sent for receiving stolen goods. She was committed to County Jail to await trial.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29.

The Calendar for the Court of Appeals for Monday, March 31, is as follows:

Referred Calendar—Nos. 34, 35, 37, 38.
General Calendar—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 32½.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

Official Reports of Recent Engagements.

Operations of Our Armies in the West and Southwest.

INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT CONTEST.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-MADRID.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
NEW-MADRID, March 14, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for the information of the General commanding the Department, the following report of the operations which resulted in the capture of this place:

I arrived before this town with the forces under my command on Monday, the 3d inst. I found the place occupied by five regiments of infantry and several companies of artillery. One bastioned earthwork, mounting fourteen heavy guns, about half a mile below the town, and another irregular work at the upper end of the town, mounting seven pieces of heavy artillery, together with lines of intrenchments between them, constituted the defensive works. Six gunboats, carrying from four to eight heavy guns each, were anchored along the shore, between the upper and lower redoubts.

The country is perfectly level for miles around the place, and as the river was so high that the guns of the gunboats looked directly over the banks, the approaches to the town for several miles were commanded by direct and cross fire from at least sixty guns of heavy calibre.

It would not have been difficult to carry the intrenchments, but it would have been attended with heavy loss, and we should have not been able to hold the place half-an-hour, exposed to the destructive fire of the gunboats. As there seemed no immediate hope of the appearance of our own gunboats, it became necessary to bring down a few heavy guns by land, to operate against those of the enemy. They were accordingly sent for, and meantime forced reconnoisances were pushed over the whole ground, and into several parts of the town. Some brisk skirmishes resulted, in which the enemy invariably retreated precipitately. It was found impossible to induce them to trust any considerable force of their infantry outside of their intrenchments. As soon as I found that it would be necessary to await the arrival of our heavy guns, I determined to occupy some point on the river below, and establish our small guns, if possible, in such position as to blockade the river so far as transports were concerned, and to cut off supplies and reinforcements for the enemy from below.

Point Pleasant, twelve miles below, was selected as being a rich agricultural region, and being the terminus of the plankroad from the interior of Arkansas. I accordingly threw forward Col. PLUMMER, Eleventh Missouri, to that point, with three regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and a field battery of 10-pound Parrott and rifled guns, with orders to make a lodgment on the river bank, to line the banks with rifle-pits for a thousand men, and to establish his artillery in sunk batteries of single pieces between the rifle-pits. This arrangement was made to present as small a mark as possible to the shells of the gunboats, and to render futile the use of round shot from their heavy guns. Col. PLUMMER marched with all speed, and after some cannonading from gunboats which he found there, succeeded in making a lodgment, constructing his batteries and rifle-pits, and occupying them in sufficient force to maintain them against any open assault.

After repeated and persistent cannonading from the gunboats, the enemy found it impossible to dislodge him, and he maintained obstinately his position, and the blockade of the river to transports, during the whole of our operations. Meantime the enemy continued every day to reinforce New-Madrid from Island No. 10, until, on the 12th, they had 9,000 infantry, besides a considerable force of artillery and nine gunboats. The fleet was commanded by Commodore HOLLINS, the land forces by Gens. MCCOWN, STEWART and GANTT. On the 11th the siege guns were delivered to Col. BISSEL'S engineer regiment, which had been sent to Cairo for the purpose. They were at once shipped for Sikeston, reached here at sunset on the 12th, were placed in battery during the same night, within eight hundred yards of the enemy's main work, so as to command that and the river above it, and opened fire at daylight on the 13th inst., just thirty-four hours after they were received at Cairo. One brigade, consisting of the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois, under Col. MORGAN, of the Tenth, was detailed to cover the construction of the battery, and to work in the trenches. They were supported by STANLEY'S Division, consisting of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio, under Col. GROESBECK, and the Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio, under Col. SMITH. Capt. MOWER, First U. S. Infantry, with Companies A and H, of his regiment, was placed in charge of the seige guns. The enemy's pickets and grand guards were driven in by Col. MORGAN, from the ground selected for the battery, without firing a shot, although the enemy fired several volleys of musketry. The work was prosecuted in silence, and with the utmost rapidity, until 3 A. M. two small redoubts, connected by a curtain, and mounting the four heavy guns which had been sent me were completed, together with rifle pits in front and on the flanks for two regiments of infantry. Our batteries opened as soon as the day dawned, and were replied to in front and on the flanks by the whole of the enemy's heavy artillery on land and water. As our supply of ammunition for heavy artillery was very limited, I directed Capt. MOWER to fire only occasionally at the enemy's land batteries, and to concentrate all his fire upon the gunboats. Our guns were served by Capt. MOWER with vigor and skill, and in a few hours disabled several of the gunboats, and dismounted three of the heavy guns in the enemy's main work. Shortly after our batteries opened one of the twenty-four pound guns was struck in the muzzle by a round shot from the enemy's batteries and disabled.

The cannonading was continued furiously all day by the gunboats and land batteries of the enemy, but without producing any impression upon us. Meantime, during the whole day, our trenches were being extended and advanced, and it was my purpose to push forward our heavy batteries in the course of the night to the bank of the river. Whilst the cannonading was thus going on, on our right, I instructed Gen. PAINE to make a demonstration against intrenchments on our left, and supported his movement by PALMER'S Division. The enemy's pickets and grand guards were driven into his intrenchments, and the skirmishers forced their way close to the main ditch.

A furious thunder storm began to rage about 11 o'clock that night, and continued almost without intermission until morning. Just before daylight Gen. STANLEY was relieved in the trenches with his division by Gen. HAMILTON. A few minutes after daylight, a flag of truce approached our batteries with information that the enemy had evacuated his works. Small parties were at once advanced by Gen. HAMILTON, to ascertain whether such was the fact, and Capt. MOWER, First United States Infantry, with companies A and H of that Regiment, was sent forward to plant the United States flag over the abandoned works.

A brief examination of them disclosed how hasty and precipitate had been the flight of the enemy. Their dead were found unburied, their suppers untouched standing on the tables, candles burning in the tents, and every other evidence of a disgraceful panic. Private baggage of officers, and knapsacks of men were left behind. Neither provisions nor ammunition were carried off. Some attempt was made to carry ammunion, as boxes without number were found on the bank of the river where the steamers had been landed.

It is almost impossible to give any exact account of the immense quantities of property and supplies left in our hands. All their artillery, field batteries and siege guns, amounting to thirty-three pieces; magazines full of fixed ammunition of the best character; several thousand stand of inferior small arms, with hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, tents for an army of ten thousand men, horses, mules, wagons, entrenching tools, &c., are among the spoils. Nothing except the men escaped, and they only with what they wore. They landed on the opposite side of the river, and are scattered in the wide bottoms. I immediately advanced HAMILTON'S Division into the place, and had the guns of the enemy turned upon the river, which they completely command.

The flight of the enemy was so hasty that they abandoned their pickets, and gave no intimation to the forces at Island No. 10. The consequence is that one gunboat and ten large steamers, which were there, are cut off from below, and must either be destroyed or fall into our hands. Island No. 10 must, necessarily, be evacuated, as it can neither be reinforced nor supplied from below.

During the operations here, the whole of the forces were at different times brought under the fire of the enemy, and behaved themselves with great gallantry and coolness. It seems proper, however, that I should make special mention of those more directly concerned in the final operations against the place.

The Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois, commanded respectively by Cols. MORGAN and J. R. SMITH, were detailed as guards to the proposed trenches, and to aid in constructing them. They marched from camp at sunset on the 12th, and drove in the pickets and grand guards of the enemy, as they were ordered, at shouldered arms, and without returning a shot; covered the front of the entrenching parties, and occupied the trenches and rifle-pits during the whole day and night of the 13th, under furious and incessant cannonading from sixty pieces of heavy artillery. At the earnest request of their Colonels, their regimental flags were kept flying over our trenches, though they offered a conspicuous mark to the enemy. The coolness, courage and cheerfulness of these troops, exposed for two nights and a day to the furious fire of the enemy at short range, and to the severe storm which raged during the whole night of the 13th, are beyond all praise, and delighted and astonished every officer who witnessed it. The Division of Gen. STANLEY, consisting of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio regiments, supported the battery from 2 o'clock A. M. on the 13th, to daylight on the 14th, exposed to the full fury of the cannonade without being able to return a shot, and the severe storm of that night, and displayed coolness, courage and fortitude worthy of all praise. In fact, the conduct of all the troops of this command so far exceeded my expectations, that I was astonished and delighted, and feel very safe in predicting for them a brilliant career in arms.

To Gen. STANLEY, who commanded in the trenches on the 13th, and to Gen. HAMILTON, who relieved him on the morning of the 14th, I am specially indebted, not only for their efficient aid on the last days of the operations here, but for their uniform zeal and cooperation during the whole of the operations near this place.

Brig.-Gen. PLUMMER, commanding at Point Pleasant, is entitled to special commendation for the bold and skillful manner in which he effected a lodgment at that place, under fire of the enemy's gunboats, and for the determined persistence with which he maintained himself and the blockade of the river for days under heavy fire of the enemy.

Capt. MOWER, First United States Infantry, who, with two companies of his regiment, (A and H,) had charge of the batteries and served the guns, I desire to present to your special notice. A more gallant and efficient officer is not to be found with this command, and his eminent services during the reduction of this place entitle him to special notice. Col. J. W. BISSELL, Engineer Regiment, rendered me most valuable service, both before and during the bombardment of the place. He conducted the erection of the heavy batteries, and remained in them until the enemy evacuated the place. Maj. LOTHROP, Chief of Artillery, has distinguished himself throughout the operations.

My personal Staff, Major BUTLER, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major C. A. MORGAN and Capt. L. H. MARSHALL, Aids-de-Camp, and Major CORSE, Inspector-General, were prompt and efficient in conveying my orders under fire of the enemy.

I transmit, inclosed, the reports of Division and Brigade commanders immediately concerned in the final operations, as also of Capt. MOWER, commanding in the batteries, and of Major LOTHROP, Chief of Artillery. Col. J. W. BISSELL, Engineer, has been too incessantly occupied to make a written report, but desires to mention the following officers of this regiment who displayed unusual gallantry: Lieut.-Col. ADAMS, Capts. DEAN, HILL and TWEEDDALE, and Lieuts. ODENBAUGH, RANDOLPH and BESIER.

Our whole loss during the operations was fifty-one killed and wounded. A detailed list will be transmitted as soon as it can be made. The enemy's loss cannot be ascertained. A number of his dead were left unburied, and more than a hundred new graves attested that he must have suffered severely.

I am, General, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
Brig.-Gen. G. W. CULLUM, Chief of Staff and of Engineers, Department of the Mississippi, St. Louis.

A SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

In connection with this report a correspondence regarding the disposition to be made of the rebel sick and wounded is published. These are the concluding letters:

NEW-MADRID, March 17, 1862.

At my request Gen. McCOWN allowed me to take the present step for the purpose of removing some of our sick from Madrid Bend. I wish only to remove those who are too sick to bear transportation by wagon, and also, if it be allowed, to remove the women and children from Madrid Bend. No army stores nor private property will be carried on the boat, save provisions for the persons on board. Madrid Bend is the same port as Island No. 10.

SANFORD P. YANDALL, JR.,
Medical Director, Gen. McCOWN'S Division, C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
NEW-MADRID, March 17, 1862.

SIR: Your note of this date, sent through Dr. YANDALL, is before m. It is proposed to me that the sick of your command be permitted to pass down on the river to some place of safety.

This seems to me a singular request, under the circumstances. After a successful reduction of this place, for the simple purpose of blockading the river, I am asked to suspend the blockade, in order that you may disembarrass yourself of the sick and disabled of your command during an attack which you must have anticipated long enough to remove them in advance.

I do not feel justified in acceding your request, as I do not intend to suspend the blockade, under any circumstances, until the operations above me are concluded.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.
Maj.-Gen. P. McCOWN, Commanding C. S. A., &c.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

SPEECH BY HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

From the Nashville Republican.

The public were notified, yesterday, that Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE would address the people of Nashville in the Court-house, and, accordingly, before 7 o'clock, persons began to assemble in the large hall, where a band was already stationed, and which soon after enlivened the room by sweet strains of music. By 7 o'clock there were probably five hundred persons in the room, nearly one-half of them in military uniform.

At 7½ o'clock Mr. ETHERIDGE appeared, escorted by another brass band, and after being introduced to the audience, addressed his hearers for two hours in a speech more amusing than forcible. He began by saying that he addressed them as fellow-citizens of the United States, because he considered them, as well as himself, citizens of the whole Union—he said so because he stood before Tennesseeans, Mississippians and representatives from many other States, and would address them respectfully, as far as truth would permit. Who could believe twelve months ago, that the flag of WASHINGTON would have been trampled under foot, and that the Confederate flag would have floated over the Capitol of Tennessee? This unnatural war must stop, and I call upon Davidson County to come forth, with all its power, to assist in suppressing the rebellion. "Lay aside pride and ambition, rally around the old flag, and return to your allegiance." He said the war ought never to have begun. Secession began in lies, and was continued by lies. He is no Southern nor Northern man, no Western or Eastern man. He will use North and South because others like it, "or even Yankee—Y-a-n-kee—Yank." One year ago the people of Nashville were whistling Yankee Doodle, before they were bitten by the dog secession, and caught the hydrophobia.

"The United States Government," said Mr. E. "was made for the poor man—the rich can take care of themselves anywhere," and after adverting to some of its benefits, and condemning the various political parties or partisans, other than the Republicans, he said the Breckinridge Democrats turned Secessionists just as naturally as a tadpole turns into a frog. There was no cause for secession. The South had always obtained all she could ask from Congress, and would have continued to triumph had not South Carolina seceded. Northern money and votes bought Louisiana, Florida and Texas, and California was acquired to satisfy the South, and not the Northern States. The South never asked anything from the United States Government which she did not obtain, and never protested against the passage of any act without effect. Those among the Secessionists who never owned a house talk of burning towns, and cotton and tobacco are to be burned by those who own not a particle of either. He alluded to the speech he made a few days ago, and said he had determined now to preach to the citizens in that room, that they might hear the truth, "not newspaper articles written by boys and whisky drinkers." He said that one reason given for secession was that certain States had enacted Personal Liberty bills. "No one had ever been punished by them and no negro had ever been liberated by them." JOHN BELL, he was sorry to say, was a rebel, and BRECKINRIDGE was a rebel; Mr. LINCOLN alone was true to the Constitution and his country. He then alluded to the Slavery compromises, to the Territorial questions, to the amendments to the Constitution, and to hoary-headed Secessionists. The people of Tennessee were in favor of the Union and the Constitution until the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when they turned rank Secessionists, without being able to give any reason for such action. He then instituted a comparison between JEFFERSON DAVIS and JOHN BROWN, asserting that the latter was a traitor and was hanged, and the former is a traitor and ought to be hanged also. He believed in "God Almighty, big guns, and plenty of powder." He said "DAVIS was more of an Abolitionist than JOHN BROWN, because he possessed more power. The Devil had more power than Jesus Christ, and caused the chief priest and scribes to murder him."

Mr. ETHERIDGE then advised old men and women to call home their children; to renounce their folly and return to their allegiance. The *Banner* and *Whig*, he said, had denounced TOOMBS and DAVIS a year ago, and afterwards became their advocate. He promised "land and negroes to Union men, while Secessionists will not have a place whereon to lay their heads." He alluded to "Armageddon" BALDWIN—Rev. J. S. BALDWIN—who had sold his Saviour for JEFF. DAVIS. Why should he not? Did not Judas Iscariot sell Jesus Christ for thirty postage-stamps."

The poor man must take care of the Government. It was instituted for him. "Rake the bottom of hell for the worst crime God ever damned, and you would fail to find a crime so great as secession. Secession commenced in perjury, and is continued by perjury and deception. More niggers have been stolen by JEFF. DAVIS and his followers than was ever taken under the United States Government."

Mr. ETHERIDGE here desired to tell the people of Nashville a plain truth—you have got to live in the Union—with your niggers, if you will—without them, if you will. The Union is worth all the Secessionists and niggers in the world. At the beginning of this rebellion, President LINCOLN asked you to lay down your arms. You refused. He called for 75,000 men to enforce the laws, and contrary to the Constitution, you form an alliance with the traitor. In alluding to Slavery, he intimated that he was not certain Tennessee might not desire to see it abolished. "The whole civilized world denounced it long ago."

He then glanced over the Old World, and remarked that Protestant England was separated only by a narrow channel from her neighbor France; but she had another religion, and her people spoke another language. Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Russia, etc., the same. But the people of the United States—extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific—professed the same religion and spoke the same language. "Everything forbids a division of the country. God himself demands that we shall be one, as we are naturally in religion, language, by intermarriage and social ties, by commerce, etc. The mountains and rivers demand it." He therefore asked the people of Tennessee, in the name of God and of religion, to return to their allegiance. "The Government will maintain its authority. Will you return? I am for the war going on forever, until the rebellion is subdued." He then read the constitutional definition of *traitor*, and said, "he hated treason more than original sin, because woman had a hand in it." The poison of secession had got into the churches, and the mean, infamous scoundrels, who cannot preach in as good English as the St. Cloud niggers, and who always desire to go to the con-fare-ance, and stop at the sister's who spreads the best table, deserve damnation—bet your money on that;—thick-headed greasers who, in a pulpit, talk of Divine inspiration, as if anything could inspire them but a "belly full of beef." God commands us to respect the powers that be. They rebel against the laws of God and Tennessee. He "could tell a little thing about Christ—Jesus Christ never preached to a Free State—he never rebuked Slavery or Monarchy. Obey the laws." "Methodist preachers would teach niggers to cut their masters' throats, if they were paid for it." "Secession nigger-stealers would steal them and sleep with them," and thus place them upon perfect equality. Alluding to the vast army now in Tennessee, Mr. ETHERIDGE said one of our ladies asked a soldier, "How far back does your army extend?" "By ——, Madam, it reaches to the North Pole, and when I left two other regiments were trying to get in." He said the Confederate money was bad enough now, but it would soon be worse. "You borrowed money on your cotton, and now you are going to burn your cotton." TOOMBS and BRECKINRIDGE, he said, were common drunkards, and others he mentioned were either fools or rogues.

Speaking of the Confiscation bill before Congress, he said there was time even yet to prevent its passage, if the South would send her representatives, as she would then have a majority in both Houses. "He invited all, and for himself he pardoned all, will intercede for all, and will pray for all. The Government offers pardon to all who will return; all *mus* return—all *shall* return."

Mr. ETHERIDGE then spoke of the tombs of JACKSON, of WASHINGTON, of POLK, and of CLAY, and beautifully eulogized the sage of Ashland as a Senator and a patriot. "I repeat, will you not return? Now is the acceptable time—the amnesty is now offered. You *must* accept it—you *must* return, or you will meet a traitor's fate and fill a traitor's grave." He was disgusted at Union men going about begging for mercy in behalf of traitors, while the rebels were plotting their destruction, when the traitor army returns. That will never do.

Go to your homes, and tell your neighbors of our large armies, and that a benign Government offers them pardon. Every town will be converted into an arsenal, and your pastures into fields of blood, if you do not return to your allegiance. He instituted a comparison between the Federal and Confederate troops, and said, "God cannot bless anything so mean as the Confederates." He then thanked the auditors for their attention, and closed by assuring them that they should have his prayers.

SPEECH OF HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

From the Nashville Patriot, March 21

The Court-house was well filled last night, to hear the speech of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD. We submit to our readers the following sketch of his remarks, embodying enough to arrive at the tone of the address as a whole:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NASHVILLE: I come to-night to address you in behalf of an imperiled country. Hear me, I pray you, for my cause. It is now more than a year since I met you in the free enjoyment of a united Government. During this lapse of time, an organized band of traitors have conspired to destroy your liberties. I call your attention to the addresses of these men, threatening the destruction of the Government should LINCOLN be elected to the Presidency. South Carolina commenced a series of aggressions, basing them upon the imagined wrongs she would suffer in the event of Republican success. These preliminary encroachments need not be rehearsed. The threatening condition of public affairs called for some measures of pacification. BUTLER, of Harper's Ferry, moved the appointment of the Committee of Thirty-three. The members from South Carolina refused to act upon the Committee, and the members from Florida followed. They desired no compromise. In the lenient course pursued by the Government at this hatching period of the rebellion is felt the truth of JACKSON'S declaration that he had left nullification half put down; he should have hung JOHN C. CALHOUN and his confederates. As surely as JEFF. DAVIS and his subalterns have rebelled, this unnatural war against the Government will be put down. The favorable moment, as they thought, had arrived for those rebellious men to strike their blow. They spurned conciliation; they would accept no compromise. They telegraphed home to seize the forts and other public property along the Southern coast, in which they were obeyed. Refusing repeated offers of adjustment, these bad men go before their people, and tell them there was no chance for satisfaction. Six refused to vote, in order that the Crittenden proposition might not pass. BUCHANAN'S Administration died out and he died with it. He had told his friends that Mr. BELL would carry Tennessee. Friends told him that a plot existed in Washington to break up the Government, and should LINCOLN be elected, South Carolina would secede, all the Cotton States would imitate the example, and draw the Border States with them. BUCHANAN was in the plot from the first, BRECKINRIDGE after a while. DOUGLAS would coerce the seceded States; BRECKINRIDGE said nothing on the subject.

LINCOLN was inaugurated. The seasons alternated as usual. No remarkable phenomenon exhibited itself. The demented politicians of the South kept up the turmoil. They had gone too far; their disgrace must be made complete. Federal offices were filled by Secessionists, who disguised themselves as Union men. This they thought would further their objects of treason. They succeeded in seizing everything in the Cotton States before their hypocrisy was detected. LINCOLN, in his inaugural, wished no strife—did nothing to add fuel to the flame of Secession. He found the country in the hands of enemies, and would deal gently with them. The Mobile *Register* inflamed the minds of the people with pictures of a Southern Confederacy, and said the forts must be possessed. Virginia could only be carried out by a fight taking place. ROGER A. PRYOR said so. Strike a blow at Sumter, said he, and Virginia is in the Southern Confederacy. Friday, the 12th of April—ominously hangman's day—fire opened on Fort Sumter. The assailants kept up the attack until the small garrison, who bravely defended the fort, were out of provisions, and on the point of starvation, and the flag was lowered. This hostile episode had the desired effect. Secessionists all over the country were cheerful. They must secede now. No better man in the world than Major ANDERSON. His love of country knows no measure. When the flag of his adoration gave way, he expressed his anguish in tears, as a child.

MR. MAYNARD here read and spoke at length of Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation. Said that he had given no occasion therein for the outburst of alarm which swept through the South. Said that Mr. SUMNER took the same ground with Secessionists. Said nine-tenths of the people were with LINCOLN, for they desired not to aggravate an internal war. He then read the message of Gov. HARRIS to the Tennessee Legislature. In calling them together, Gov. HARRIS had accused LINCOLN of commencing the war. HARRIS, said he, had pompously refused compliance with the requisition for troops to quell the rebellion. He recited the fable of the wolf and the lamb, who met to drink at the same stream, as a comparison between LINCOLN and HARRIS. Like the imprudent answer of the lamb, that of HARRIS would cause his own destruction.

After interrogating, Who began the war? the speaker read an act of the Confederate Government, issued five days before LINCOLN took the Presidential chair, calling for men to enter into their military service. He also read another act accepting 100,000 volunteers, dated 6th of March, and the Secretary of War's remark about the Confederate flag waving over the Washington Capitol by the 1st of May. What was Mr. LINCOLN to do? His duty bade him defend the honor of his country. He had the courage to do it—unlike the soulless old functionary, BUCHANAN, he calls for men from all the loyal States. Catching up the cry of HARRIS, the disloyal people throughout Tennessee, in common with the Gulf States, harped upon their favorite expression of "subjugation." G, yes, LINCOLN was going to subjugate them with the strong military arm of the nation. Suppose the President had called for no men from the Southern States—what would been the argument? More Tennessee troops are now enlisted under the Stars and Stripes than Mr. LINCOLN called for. My own son, for whom I still cherish the overflowing affection of early manhood, is among the Union host now upon the soil of Kentucky, as defendant of a noble cause. Pardon my vanity in this digression. Resolutions, declaring that Government has no right to interfere with Slavery, were passed in the House of Representatives by large majorities. The three new territories, Dacotah, Nevada and Colorado were acquired with provisions that every species of property should be protected alike. Then, what pretext had these rebel chiefs to renounce the Government that sought only to promote the political, social and religious happiness of its widely scattered children?

Mr. M. spoke of the Confederate Commissioners sent to Europe. Said their mission had been a grand farce. Read a paragraph of their last document, and applied a scorching criticism. He was amused at the cry, Cotton is King. Most of those, said he, who proclaim that Cotton is King, were once overseers on plantations. The man who arrogates himself is unworthy the name of man. He then read the resolution which passed Congress, setting forth that war is waged only to preserve the Constitution; when that end is reached, the war will cease. Southern men pretended to be fighting for rights. Many, who did not know the parallel of latitude they were living in, were setting up the cry of "Rights! rights! we must have our rights, or fight forever." It was a popular malady. But when questioned as to what rights they were contending for, their ignorance could only reply: "Our State rights—the rights of the South. O, d—n the Yankees!" He argued that the rights of the South were safe only under the Constitution; illustrated the disadvantage to Southern rights if secession was successful. Said the plea of Southern rights was but a pretext for a long-contemplated violation of the compact of Union.

The American people do not hate each other; they wish, from their souls, to dwell together in harmony and peace forever. They must be won back from the path of unrighteous war, into which they have been led by ambitious demagogues and political aspirants. Secession had been seductive to some who owed Northern debts. This class of men had eagerly espoused the dogma, with visions of untold wealth and luxurious ease. Little did they dream that they would be required to hand it, together with a large per cent. of whatever else they possessed, over to their masters of the Confederacy. Northern men, at first, thought secession was a mere political trick, loth to believe that a resort to arms would be necessary. When the country was in danger, they made gigantic preparations, and their strong arms will never fall to their sides in peace until the pristine power and unity of their nation shall be restored.

When JEFF. DAVIS read Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation, he went into a fit of laughter. Let those laugh most who laugh last. He read DAVIS' last proclamation, and pronounced it anything but gleeful. The speaker said it grieved him to contemplate the present state of affairs. His heart bled at the wanton destruction of property, which had required years of labor and millions of money to supply. He referred to the burning of the bridges at Nashville, the sufferings of the citizens from want of the necessaries of life, and asked them what they expected to gain by adherence to the Government of JEFF. DAVIS. What is this thing called the Southern Confederacy? It possesses no foreign relations; is a mere military usurpation; and will last only so long as soldiers can be kept together, fed and clothed. The people of Tennessee have everything to lose and nothing to achieve, if this war is permitted to go on. He produced a specimen of the Confederate scrip, styled it worthless trash, and said the poor people would suffer by it. You are leaving a great Union. The blessings vouchsafed under its matchless statutes will never be transplanted. We are not waging a foreign war. Remember that. The Government that could conduct a foreign war successfully, can and will crush out rebellion. The European nations are looking on with amazement at this domestic clash of arms. They have anticipated its termination by saying our model Republic is at an end. They love not South or North. America is an empire too great and magnanimous to retaliate acts of vandalism which had been perpetuated in the name of Southern Rights. Did the ruthless demolition of your wire bridge, asked the speaker, retard the speed of flying traitors, or cause a retrograde movement of Union troops? Secessionists must pay for the reconstruction of bridges.

He quoted the words of PERICLES, from Grecian history, to prove the disrespect of people in rebellion. Our country, he said, is yet imperishable in youth and lustre. It will outlive these mighty scars. Our children will live to applaud the great struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws. The time is fast approaching when we shall see those who have been overpowered rise again in resistless strength.

In allusion to his last election, Mr. MAYNARD said his vote had been double that he ever received before. His instructions had been imperative to represent his constituents as members of the Union. His most painful recollection was that they were being persecuted by the miserable would-be destroyers of their country. He would do everything in his power to minister to their deplorable situation—everything to aid in attaching Tennessee again to the Government, and the the Government to Tennessee. I will be defender of Tennessee, and as far as possible her protector. I hope again to return to my native District, and will endeavor to prevent retaliation, on the part of those who have been curbed in their liberties, toward their neighbors who have been participants in the encalled-for revolution. He welcomed all as friends, not enemies. They were children of the house of America—one in origin and destiny, and should work in common for the weal of their native land, its institutions, laws and majestic nationality. He thanked all for the attention paid him, and begged pardon for any utterance of his which should cause a pang.

GOV. JOHNSON AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Monday, March 17, 1862.

At the request of Senator JOHNSON, the proprietors and editors of the daily newspapers assembled in the Governor's room, at the Capitol, on Saturday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The Governor, in the most affable manner, requested the gentlemen to say nothing in any way praiseworthy of the traitors or their odious transactions, and, in commenting upon Southern documents and institutions, to be guarded and discreet. He also entreated of them to acquiesce with him in the good work which he had undertaken to perform, and to promulgate such doctrines as would necessarily tend to awaken the sleeping and revive crushed sentiments. His remarks to the gentlemen could be construed into nothing but the words of a friend. He spoke more in sorrow than in anger, and told them that, had secession triumphed, worse than chaos would have been the result. Without placing any actual restrictions upon them, he enjoined them, by all they held sacred, to return to their allegiance, and again cherish the instrument conceived by our forefathers, which, unquestionably, was the foundation of the success of our republican mode of government. The gentlemen representing the *Banner*, in my estimation, from their hearts never applauded the secession dogma, but the terrible storm spared no one, and thay withered with the rest. I presented a letter of introduction to these gentlemen, tendered me by GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq., and from my first interview with them, I hesitate not to state that I am of the conviction that they dispossess the doctrine of heresy expounded by JEFF. DAVIS. The gentlemen connected with the *Patriot*, I am informed, maintained the doctrine of UNION quite a period subsequent to the inauguration of secession. They are under the impression now, however, that the Federal army in Tennessee may sustain defeat, and maintain that, should they avow Union sentiments, notwithstanding they do it not in sincerity, they could hope for no mercy at the hands of the JEFF. DAVIS crowd. But the representatives of both papers retired amicably, and I anticipate cheering results. The editor of the *Times*, to keep pace with the proprietor and his associate editors, who are all officers in the Southern army, thought that the request of the Governor was an imposition, and in reply to a remark made by Mr. JOHNSON, that the exigencies of the case demanded the prompt carrying out of his suggestion, said that "that was merely a difference of opinion." He was very cool throughout, but good-natured, and told the Governor that he had embraced the cause of Secession very reluctantly, and added, that although he found it difficult to renounce it at present, he would endeavor to be a submissive citizen. The *Times*, however, expired with the issue of this morning, *Requiescat in pace.*

Some of the solid men of Nashville have paid their respects to Gov. JOHNSON, and most of them represent themselves as Union men. Some fifty gentlemen called upon the Governor to-day, all of whom profess devotion to the cause. On the streets and in the hotels, however, no increase of Union sentiment is perceptible. The speech of Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the Confiscation bill, is extensively read by all the citizens here.

HANGING THE BRIDGE-BURNERS.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writes regarding the bridge-burners who were hung by the rebels some months ago:

"When the two HARMANS, father and son, were hung, the mother, sister and wife begged permission to see them, and take a last farewell before their execution, but were coolly informed they could see them next day, as they ascended the scaffold.

One of the eight who were hung, a Mr. FOY, was twelve miles from the bridge when it was burned, and there was ample proof of the *alibi*; but in these trials, one Col. LEDBETTER, a native of Maine and graduate at West Point, who married a considerable number of negroes near Mobile, was the Judge Advocate. He would permit no counsel, and only such evidence as suited him. This is what might be expected from a Maine Secessionist.

HAUN, the bridge-burner, when hung by the pirate leaders, gave a lesson of Roman fortitude upon the scaffold. They allowed him but a few minutes for the solemn preparation, and when he desired the office of a clergyman in whom he had some confidence, refused his request, but sent a drunken chaplain of their own to attend to his spiritual wants. The blasphemous beast mounted the scaffold with him and began to tell the assembled crowd that HAUN was very penitent—had been persuaded to do what he considered a great crime, by the false representations of such men as BROWNLOW and JOHNSON. The brave man about to be launched into eternity, would permit no such lie to go uncontradicted. He interrupted the chaplain at once, and informed the people, in a stentorian voice, that, so far from being penitent, he gloried in what he had done; that he took pride in assuring them he had led the van, and set fire to the bridge with his own hands. Thus was the reverend traitor and liar silenced; yet the hireling Press of this city, if I remember correctly, published his falsehoods to the world.

While the organs of treason in this city and in Knoxville and in Memphis, were publishing to the world, that the people of East Tennessee were fast becoming 'loyal to the South,' and were rapidly joining the Confederate army, they failed to publish the method used in manufacturing so much loyalty to the South. Brigands sent out for the purpose, would erect a gallows, dig a grave, and make ready a coffin; then finding a Union man, would convey him to the spot, and give him his choice between enlistment and the three-fold alternative before him. Sometimes, it was thought better to get money than men. In such cases, a Union man would be allowed to choose between enlistment and paying over all the money in his possession. Much of the money thus levied, was pocketed by the scoundrels who received it, without even paying it over to the so-called Confederacy."

BEAUREGARD'S OLD HEADQUARTERS.

The following are extracts from a letter received by a gentleman in Washington, from a distinguished Tennessean, now in Nashville:

"We are sojourning at the St. Cloud Hotel, the late headquarters of BEAUREGARD, when he was for a short time here. I have the honor to occupy his late rooms. They 'smell to Heaven'—the stench is insufferable. In fact, the city, or what is left of it, smells horribly. The *table d'hote* is unparalleled. Confederate grease is the great staple; it saturates the bread, gives a gloss to the coffee, converts the plates into mirrors, and adds adornment to the tablecloths in a thousand different ways.

Next week Gov. JOHNSON will begin the work of coercion. Nothing is now needed but a ruler. One newspaper subsided this morning, and the other two are continued on parole, but in a few days they, too, will be among the things that were.

Confederate Treasury Notes are worth but 30 cents on the dollar. Our kind of Treasury Notes as good as in New-York. Our State and its people are nearly ruined. It will take a whole generation to restore prosperity, and cure the wide-spread disregard of morality.

WM. H. POLK is here, and WM. B. STOKES is hourly looked for—both are loud-mouthed Union men. STOKES has been so from the beginning. We will have meetings of the people to-morrow, at which the trial strain of the Union horse will be had."

THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has interesting letters from the expedition up the Tennessee River.

AN EXPEDITION BY GEN. WALLACE.

Under date of four miles above Savanna, March 14, its correspondent writes:

"The march of Gen. WALLACE'S Division last night and the night preceding, was in no wise different from hundreds of marches the same troops and other troops, all through the seat of war in the West, have made, and yet, common as were its fatigues, but few of the participants will ever appreciate them.

The plan of the movement was briefly this: At the two towns of Purdy in Tennessee, and Corinth in Mississippi, pretty strong rebel forces were known to be posted, and between them was direct railroad communication. To attack one was, therefore, to attack both, till the railroad connection could be destroyed. A few miles south of Purdy was an important railroad bridge, with long trestlework on each side. From this bridge a good road led to a landing on the river, four or five miles above Savanna. Gen. WALLACE was to move up the river after nightfall, so as to throw the rebel scouts off the scent, move out on the road six or eight miles with his infantry, and meantime send his cavalry ahead to destroy the bridge and trestlework, and capture a passing train, if possible. The infantry would be within calling distance to support the cavalry in case of attack, or prevent their being cut off by a movement in the flank or rear.

The plan was carried out exactly according to the programme. In a night so dark that a rider could only see his horse by the frequent flashes of lightning, and under a pouring rain, Major HAYES, with a battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, guided by a Union man of the vicinity, marched some twenty-six miles, reached the bridge at an early hour, destroyed it and the track and tressel-work for half a mile, tried to catch the down train from Purdy, but were foiled by the conductors having been advised by the people of the neighborhood of his presence in time, and got back to the point at which the infantry were resting at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The infantry march, though shorter, was still harder. The advance had hardly been disembarked and started off till a thunderstorm came up. Through the whole night it rained almost incessantly; the march was necessarily slow, and one regiment was kept often standing for half an hour waiting in the mud and rain for some advance regiment to get out of the way; everybody was soaked before the march was half over, and when it was ended the blankets were so wet as to be useless.

For miles an ill-defined lurid glow of light was seen illumining the murky sky, and shining dimly through the woods.

A speculative farmer had bought up some fifty bales of cotton, which were stored in an old shed by the roadside. Late in the preceding evening a battalion of rebel cavalry had been down to the river, and returning, greatly alarmed at the formidable appearance of the fleet, had fired the cotton to prevent the Lincolnites from getting it.

Throughout the day Gen. WALLACE kept scouting parties out around the position of his infantry. The results of their labors were the capture of three rebel privates and one captain, and ascertaining that Gen. CHEATHAM, with a force that, when all concentrated, amounted to full 15,000, had marched from Purdy the day before to take possession of the very landing at which we had disembarked, (where a high bluff gave a splendid position for artillery to command the river,) and that, foiled in this by our arrival, he was then lying within 4½ miles of our position! Our brigades were kept constantly changing their places; and if the rebel scouts could make anything of Gen. WALLACE'S dispositions or numbers, they must have possessed extraordinary powers for combinations.

The rebel captain was taken by a Yankee ruse that must have struck him as exceedingly unchivalric. He was out on picket duty. One of our scouts came suddenly on him at a point where two of his pickets were posted. Fortunately the scout was quick-witted, or the capture might have been on the other side. 'Who are you?' he boldly inquired of the first rebel he reached. 'I'm a picket.' 'Well, so am I, but a little off my post, looking around for the Yankees.' 'Where is your post?' asked the captain; 'you've no business to be away from it.' 'Come this way and I'll show you,' responded the scout. The moment he got out of sight of the two privates he quietly informed the officer that he was a picket on the other side, and would have to take him along! And he actually marched the captain in, sword, pistols, shoulder-straps and all."

Gen. CHEATHAM was so astonished by our unaccountable demonstrations that he never dreamed of attacking us, and actually burnt a little bridge between the positions to prevent us from attacking him.

AN EXPEDITION BY GEN. SHERMAN.

The same correspondent writes, under date of Tyler Landing, Tishoming Co., Miss., March 15:

"The National armies have at last made a descent from the North on the Gulf States. I write from the northeast corner of the Rebel President's own State, and on the opposite shore is Lauderdale Co., Ala.

At noon yesterday Gen. SHERMAN'S entire division moved out from the Savannah landings and steamed up the river, preceded by one of the saucy-looking Cincinnati gunboats, the *A. O. Tylor*. On reaching Pittsburgh, where the gunboat engagement was fought a few days ago, the fleet stopped, and after reconnoitering for a moment or two, the gunboat dropped in a shell on the bluff where the rebel battery had been posted. There was no response, and glasses showed nothing but utter desertion on the shore.

A few miles up another dangerous looking bluff was reached, and another shell was thrown with the same result. Without further detention the fleet moved on, and, a little after dark, came in at this landing, a mile or two across the Mississippi line. Orders were promptly issued to prepare for marching, and about 3 o'clock the division moved out, under another pouring rain.

The plan for this movement, like that of Gen. WALLACE'S, was to send out the cavalry in advance to destroy a bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, while the infantry moved up to support it, and save it from being flanked or cut off.

The cavalry started off at the proper time, but about nine o'clock in the morning they returned. They had got within six miles of the place, when they found a creek so swollen with the recent rains as to be impassable. Meantime the infantry had only got out, with infinite trouble, some three or four miles from the boats. The rain was drenching, and the poor fellows had a hard time of it in their first experience of marching in Mississippi. To many of the Ohio regiments it was the first trial of actual service. The Seventy-first Ohio, Col. RODNEY MASON had the satisfaction of bringing out the fullest regiment in the entire division.

The little streams rose so rapidly that the troops had difficulty in returning. A creek that they waded very easily, about five in the morning, they were compelled to bridge at nine, before they could get back. The artillery had great difficulty in crossing at all: the caissons were nearly carried down the stream, and the guns went under and almost mired in the bottom of the creek, under six feet of water. Some idea of the freshet can be had when I repeat what a pilot told me, that the Tennessee rose eight feet in twenty-four hours.

The movement was a failure, but it was nobody's fault. The elements were against us, and so the rebels still have uninterrupted communication between Memphis and Charleston."

Under date of Pittsburgh, March 16, he adds:

"Gen. SHERMAN'S fleet came down here in the night. The effort against the Memphis and Charleston Road had failed, and so we united here with Gen. HURLBURT'S Division for a more important movement.

The rebels are known to be near us in strong force, and now we have the cheering news that Manassas is evacuated, and the Potomac rebel army can just as well turn up here as not. The old rebel camp here—occupied till the gunboats shelled them out of it—shows that a considerable force lay at this particular point, and we hear of considerable bodies at Purdy, Corinth and Florence. And besides, JOHNSON, FLOYD and PILLOW cannot be far off.

Our troops are already disembarked, and before morning we are to move. Some rebel prisoners, taken to-day, boast that before two days have passed we'll be driven back into the river, and have half our boats sunk."

A SKIRMISH.

Subsequent operations are thus described by dispatches dated at Cairo, March 22:

"A member of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. DICKEY, just arrived from Savanna, brings the following account of a skirmish with the Confederates, in which the Fourth bore an honorable part. He says that on Sunday morning Companies G, H and I, Major BOWMAN commanding, left their encampment at Pittsburgh to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Purdy, Tenn., which is being fortified by the enemy. They proceeded ten miles through the forest and swamps, when they met a body of cavalry numbering one hundred, concerning whose presence in that vicinity they were previously informed by a rebel who took our forces for Confederates. The rebels fired upon our boys when within a distance of two hundred yards, but did no damage, their shot going a long way over head. The squadron then formed in line of battle, and gave the rebels a volley, upon which they retreated, with the loss of one of their captains.

Two hundred yards further on they formed in line a second time, when Lieut. CHAPIN, of Chicago, was ordered to charge with Col. L., which he did with great gallantry, and the rebels were a second time routed. Several attempts were made by the Confederate officers to induce their men to make another stand, but without success. They were badly intimidated, and uncontrollable. Major BOWMAN, fearing that a further advance might lead his forces into an ambuscade, ordered his men to retire to the camp on Sunday evening. The same companies, with a portion of the Fifth Ohio, under command of Col. TAYLOR, were ordered to commence the reconnoissance commenced in the morning, and when about the same distance out, met a body of Confederate cavalry on their way to Pittsburgh, with the intention of surprising and cutting off our camp.

The rebels fired a single volley, as before too high, and three companies of the Fourth Illinois, under command of Capt. DODGE, were ordered to charge the enemy. They did so, and delivered a well-directed fire in their midst; with what result could not be ascertained on account of darkness. The rebels retreated along the road, which here runs diagonally, and when within a short distance from our left, where was stationed Company I, halted, and saying to our boys, 'for God's sake, dont fire into your brothers,' immediately discharged a volley, killing none, but wounding four. Company I returned the fire, and the rebels fled in great confusion. Two of our boys were taken prisoners. The casualties of the enemy are unknown. Next day, on visiting the scene of the skirmish, there were found scattered over the ground, hats and spurs, boots, sabres, pistols and dead horses, the earth and leaves being covered with blood, showing that our forces had done fearful execution in their midst.

The enemy removed their dead and wounded under cover of the darkness.

While examining the battle-field the advanced guard shot a fleeing rebel scout and captured two prisoners."

IMPORTANT POINTS OCCUPIED.

From the Nashville Patriot, March 18.

It was reported yesterday that a portion of the Federal army occupied Columbia, Tenn., Sunday night, and captured there a portion of SCOTT'S Louisiana Cavalry. It was also reported that the Federal troops had taken possession of Florence, Tuscumbia and Iuka. This would give them important positions on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

MORGAN'S EXPLOITS.

From the Louisville Democrat, March 19.

We learn that the notorious JOHN H. MORGAN has again given a taste of his quality in one of those daredevil exploits by which he is trying to render his name famous.

Last Friday, Mr. FINK, having sent a dispatch to Bowling Green, Mr. BOSLEY, boss bridge-builder, and six men, all from this city, left for Franklin on Saturday to repair the bridges at that point. The same night Gen. BUELL sent a dispatch to the Paymaster at Bowling Green to go forward to Nashville and take his strong box with him. Through the representations of Mr. GEDDIS, that he had better not take his box on that train, as it was not a regular one, and in case of any accident that he would be compelled to wait at Franklin for another train, he left the box behind.

On Saturday MORGAN appeared at Franklin, or in its vicinity, said to have had 500 men with him, though no doubt the number was exaggerated, and captured Mr. BOSLEY and his six workmen. Whether the Paymaster got away or not we did not learn.

It is supposed that as Nashville is full of spies, MORGAN had been notified of the Paymaster's intended departure for Franklin, and crossing the Cumberland above Nashville, came upon the road again at Franklin, in full expectation of seizing the Paymaster's strong box. In this he was foiled, through the agency of Mr. GEDDIS. To what point he went, after making the capture, the report does not state. By the next regular train the cash-box went forward through to Nashville.

One report states that MORGAN passed through Gen. NELSON'S lines as driver of a wood-wagon; if so, it was no doubt then that he obtained information of the proposed departure of the Paymaster. Our picket guards can hardly be as efficient as they should be.

GEN. BUELL AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
NASHVILLE, March 6, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 1st inst., on the subject of fugitive slaves in the camps of the army.

It has come to my knowledge that slaves sometimes make their way improperly into our lines, and in some instances they may be enticed there, but I think the number has been magnified by report. Several applications have been made to me by persons whose servants have been found in our camps, and in every instance that I know of the master has recovered his servant and taken him away.

I need hardly remind you that there will always be found some lawless and mischievous persons in every army; but I assure you that the mass of this army is law-abiding, and that it is neither its disposition nor its policy to violate law or the rights of individuals in any respect.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
D. C. BUELL,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Department.
Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman of Military Committee, Frankfort, Ky.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Governor TOD, of Ohio, has sent the following message to the Ohio State Senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry:

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, March 19, 1862.

To the President of the Senate:

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of yesterday, making inquiry into the authority and management of the prisoners of war at Camp Chase, by this Department, I have to state:

1. That the care and custody of the prisoners are committed, *generally*, to the commander of Camp Chase, subject to such orders as may from time to time be given by the proper Federal authorities, and the commander looks to this Department for general instructions. The entire cost and expense of the prison and camp are defrayed by the Federal Government.

2. The prisoners, now on parole in and about the city, with three exceptions, were paroled when in the city of St. Louis, by Gen. HALLECK, and came from that city to this on their parole, according to the terms thereof. They of course sustain themselves while on parole, and are, therefore, at liberty to live at hotels or other places as they may see proper.

3. I know not whether there are any *slaves* in the prison. There are a number of colored men among the prisoners, but all are treated alike.

The exceptions referred to in item No. 2, were parole of sick prisoners to the city, granted by myself, to enable them to be nursed and cared for by their friends. *Respectfully,*

DAVID TOD, Governor.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Ship Island:

"The unwelcome intelligence reaches us, that while the steamer *Brooklyn* was in pursuit of the Confederate steamer *Magnolia*, the steamers *Tennessee* and *Florida* escaped from New-Orleans, the former with sixteen hundred and the latter with eight hundred bales of cotton. These steamers are owned by the same company which purchased the *Magnolia*, and are a part of the fleet of cotton-laden steamers which I have before referred to as being ready to run the blockade. The *Tennessee* attempted to get out of Pass a l'Outre before the *Magnolia*, which passed her bound up the river as she came down. It appears, furthermore, that the United States steamer *Mercedita* was ordered to join in the chase of the *Magnolia*, by Capt. CRAVEN, who fancied that she was a faster vessel than the *Brooklyn*, instead of which she fell far astern. In the absence of the two steamers from the Pass, the *Tennessee* and *Florida* came out. They were discovered by the *Preble*, and the bark *J. A. Davis* was sent in pursuit, with what chance of overtaking them may readily be imagined. Both steamers escaped, the *Tennessee* going to Europe and the *Florida* to Havana, probably. The *Florida* here mentioned should not be confounded with the Confederate gunboat by that name, which was engaged with the steamer *Massachusetts* last Fall. This is a propeller, nearly new, of about six hundred tons. It is a matter of regret that the *Mercedita*, finding that she could render no assistance in the capture of the *Magnolia*, did not return at once to her station.

I learn from the officers of the *Water Witch*, that on Sunday, the 23d ult., four rebel gunboats made their appearance in Mississippi Sound. The steamer *New-London* left Ship Island to invite an engagement, but finding that the enemy greatly exceeded his own strength, Capt. REED, fearing that they intended to force a passage through the Sound to Mobile, returned to obtain the coöperation of the *Water Witch*. Both steamers proceeded to Belle Fontaine Shoal, between Pascagoula and Mobile, to cut off the enemy. They lay at anchor all night, keeping a sharp look-out for the rebels, who did not, however, make their appearance. On the following morning they received orders to proceed to Pass Christian and take the place. The two steamers proceeded to that point, but finding no signs of the enemy in the shape of gunboats or batteries, no demonstration was made against the place.

I have conversed with some of the prisoners recently taken, in reference to the obstructions placed across the Mississippi by the rebels to prevent the passage of Federal men-of-war. From them I learn there is an immense raft of logs, containing *eighty thousand feet*, stretched across the river at a point called the 'Jump.' The raft is secured to the banks of the river, on either side, by heavy chains, which are dropped when any of the Confederate steamers pass. This formidable obstruction is commanded by a strong battery."

THE REBELS IN HAVANA.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* in the course of a description of the recent visit to Havana says:

"A dinner was given at La Grande Hotel, on the evening of the 22d of February, by a party of Secessionists, to commemorate at one and the same time the birth of WASHINGTON and the adoption of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. My informant, with other Union men, stood without, and through the lattice witnessed the scene and heard the speeches. HELME, the ex-consul, presided, and one BELT, a tutor of the children of the Captain-General of Cuba, acted as Vice-President. About 75 persons were present, one-half of whom were Englishmen and the balance Southerners. In the course of the speech-making, Mr. HELME proposed in conjunction the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON and the health of JEFF. DAVIS. This was followed by cheers within, and one of the 'Hessians' outside calling out 'Hurrah for ABRAHAM LINCOLN,' shouts arose which drowned the tumult of the Secessionists. In the meantime the municipal authorities had been quietly informed of what was going on at La Grande Hotel, and the police waited upon Messrs. HELME, BELT & Co., and took the names of all the party, and to their great disgust, interdicted all further speechmaking. Thus ended the Confederate celebration of the 22d of February in Havana, the breaking up of which HELME persists in charging upon our honored Consul General, Mr. SHUFELDT, who was entirely innocent, having been at his country residence, miles away, before the party sat down to dinner."

COTTON VESSELS CAPTURED.

The Ship Island correspondent of the Philadel. *Bulletin* writes under date of March 12:

"Now that I have given you some account of the operations of others, let me turn to these of the Preble, and inform you that on the 6th inst., on our way here, we saw a schooner to leeward of us, and as we were in the habit of doing, we followed her and tried to speak her, but she held her way and took no no-

[illegible] of us, except [illegible] we hoisted ours [illegible] down, but [illegible] we fired [illegible] when daylight [illegible] We learned her [illegible] the Cora, from Apalachicola, Florida, bound to Havana, with two hundred and eighty bales of cotton on board, [illegible] one hundred [illegible] Confederate States' [illegible] to make her our prize. Her captain is a Georgian, a very clever man and one of [illegible] and claims to sail her [illegible] their flag; but that old [illegible] enlightened ages. Her cotton and papers tell the tale, while his actions and a [illegible] found in her cabin, fill the "little [illegible]," so that we count on having a [illegible] out of her. Our captain has taken the second best cotton prize now; and while he was engaged on the Chesapeake and Potomac last Fall, in the little steamer [illegible], he captured and destroyed in all twenty-two vessels, and in the fight to come he will bear off a laurel as he did at Hatteras. The Cora lies near us in charge of Acting Master I. G. [illegible], with a prize crew from our ship. She will probably go to Key West for trial, when her cargo will be sold, if she is condemned. Here is a chance for speculators, as there will be some eight hundred to a thousand bales of cotton sold there within sixty days, and it does not bring full prices, but will pay a handsome profit to reship to Philadelphia or New-York.

The United States gunboat *Itasca* captured a schooner near Bay of Mobile, with five hundred bales of cotton, bringing her into this place. The mortar flotilla is here. Gen. BUTLER arrived in the *Constitution*. We are getting under weigh to go down the coast.

THE SHIPPING AT NORFOLK.

DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, VA., }
SIGNAL AND PERMIT OFFICE, 1862. }

I. From and after this date, no boat or vessel, except those in Government service, (which must be provided with the night signals,) will be allowed to pass out or enter this harbor before daylight or after sundown; neither will any boat be allowed to pass about the harbor after dark, except ferryboats, or boats in Government service.

II. All boats and vessels, except those in Government service, must be provided with permits from the Signal and Permit Office, countersigned by the Provost-Marshal.

III. Boats leaving and entering the harbor must touch alongside the guardship *Germantown*, and show their permits for examination. Schooners and other large craft will heave to near the guardship *Germantown* until boarded by her boat, and their papers examined by an officer of the Coast Guard.

IV. Capt. J. J. YOUNG, of the guardship *Germantown*, is charged with the execution of these orders, and in all cases have them strictly enforced.

By command of Major-Gen. HUGER.

JAMES F. MILLIGAN,
Captain, C. S. A., and Signal Officer in charge of Harbor Police.

FROM JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

From the Savannah Republican, March 14.

A gentleman, who arrived from Florida by the train last evening, furnishes us with the following information from citizens direct from Jacksonville:

The Mayor of Jacksonville has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to make no resistance in case the Federals attempted to take possession of the town, at which they became indignant.

On the 11th, the soldiers being aroused against a Mr. REMINGTON, a commission merchant, and a native of the North, for utterance of treasonable sentiments, shot him dead on the streets. Two other Yankee residents were killed while attempting to escape from the place in boats.

The steam mills, all the lumber in the place were burnt, also MOONEY'S foundry and a Confederate gunboat on the stocks.

The Mayor made his escape from Jacksonville.

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

From the Shreveport (La.) Gazette, March 1.

It is difficult to change the routine of culture on a plantation, and it is natural to suppose that every planter knows his own business best. The suggestions of editors are generally treated with indifference, and their beautiful theories only amuse the practical planter. Being aware that we cannot change the minds or alter the plans of our planting readers, we will state a few facts for their consideration.

A large cotton crop is already made, and it cannot be sold. Another crop would glut the markets of the world for several years, and reduce the price almost one-half. The Border Slave States are laid waste and occupied by the enemy. Our armies cannot obtain supplies from that source. The Cotton States, with Virginia, must feed our armies this year, and perhaps next year. Thousands and thousands of laboring men will enlist this Spring, leaving their little farms deserted, and their families dependent upon the charities of their wealthy neighbors.

To repel the invaders we must have at least 800,000 men, including the militia. To feed and clothe such an army will tax the capacity of every acre of land, and bring into active use every spindle, spinning-wheel and loom in the Confederacy.

SWEARING VENGEANCE.

A letter from Port Royal says:

Near by, on the road to Seabrook Ferry, is a quaint little church, prettily located at the edge of an extensive forest, but which has fallen under the displeasure of our troops, and been rather rudely treated, in consequence of the following inscription found under the Bible on the desk:

"Let the d——d Yankees never desecrate this place by their presence. Let them know that their day of retribution will soon be at hand! Robbers and pirates, remember we will be fully avenged. The hand of the Lord is with us, and you must soon perish, for our sacred rights we will defend until death.

(Signed)
THE VOICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
By one of her devoted Sons."

FROM WINCHESTER.

ORDER OF GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. BANKS' DIVISION, }
WINCHESTER, Va., March 13, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 26.—The troops of the command, now in the vicinity of Winchester, will not be allowed to leave their respective camps without passes, approved by commanders of regiments, detachments or batteries. The Provost-Marshal is ordered to arrest all soldiers absent from their commands without such written permission.

The troops are cautioned against any injury to private or public property, or any interference with the rights of citizens. Every abuse of this character, by whomsoever committed, will be rigidly investigated and punished with severity.

The Commanding General learns with sincere regret that officers in some cases, from mistaken views, either tolerate or encourage depredations upon property. This is deeply regretted. He calls upon them to reflect upon the destructive influences which attend such practices, and to remember the declaration of the great master of the art of war, that pillage is the most certain method of disorganizing and destroying an army.

All well-disposed persons are invited to pursue without obstruction their ordinary vocations. Those who enter the town for the purpose of trade or to supply its markets at reasonable prices, will be assured of all proper protection by the Provost-Marshal. It is the sole object of the military authorities to reestablish the privileges hitherto enjoyed by all classes of the American people, and such intercourse as may be necessary for this purpose, between the different towns in the neighborhood, will be permitted, under such general regulations as may be published by the Provost-Marshal, who is directed to facilitate, within proper limits, all branches of trade.

No arrests of persons or seizures of property will be made without orders from headquarters or from the Provost-Marshal. Every arrest will be forthwith reported to the Provost-Marshal, and all property taken will be turned over to the officer designated to superintend the collection of supplies for the use of the army. Every article of property taken for this purpose, will be receipted for by the officer taking it, and compensation will be hereafter made for the same by the Government.

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, furnish intoxicating liquors to the troops may expect punishment without mercy; the liquors and all other goods that may be found with them will be forfeited, and the persons offending subjected not only to imprisonment but will be punished with unrelenting rigor to the last limit of military law. The authorities of the town and its citizens, as well as the officers and soldiers of the command, are earnestly requested by the Commanding-General to aid in enforcing this order.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
R. MORRIS COPELAND, Assistant Adjutant-General and Major of Volunteers.

THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN.

CASUALTIES OF THE NEW-YORK FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Following is an official return of killed, wounded and missing of the Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Shepard Rifles,) in the engagement near Newbern, N. C., on Friday, March 14, 1862:

KILLED.

Chaplain Orlando N. Benton.
Co. A—Privates Thos. Mott, G. Zimmerman; Orderly-Sereant Robt. B. Smith.
Co. C—Private Richard Keyes.
Co. D—Orderly-Sergeant H. J. Kendall; Private John Meghar.
Co. E—Acting Orderly J. Hayre.
Co. F—Private Felix McCarty.
Co. H—Privates Nicholas Fitzmorris, Chas. Lusty, Andrew Kelton; Drummer John Gaylor; Capt. David R. Johnson.
Co. I—First Lieut. Geo. D. Allen.
Co. K—Privates John Kavanagh, Stanilaus Cooper.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Potter, hip, not dangerously, flesh wound.
Major Charles Le Gendre, neck and right cheek, critical.
Co. A—Privates Jas. A. Spelman, right leg; Peter Carr, arm; Corporal Edward Flugie, right arm.
Co. B—Second Lieut. Frank W. Tryon, flesh wound, thigh; Corporal Wm. R. Raynor, left leg; Privates Wm. Rodgers, [illegible] leg; David A. Butterfield, leg; Henry Heverner, [illegible], critical; Fenemore Lewis, leg, slightly; Chas. Stone, shoulder.
Co. C—Second Lieut. A. W. McKee, thigh, severe flesh wound; Sergeant Albert Peppe, color bearer, thigh; Privates Michael Higgins, hand; John Higgins, left leg; John Degan, wrist; John Turner, thigh; John Nelson, left leg; Robert Nelson, groin and hand; Thomas Glenn, right arm; Michael Kane, thigh, severe; John M. Noser, right arm, slight.
Co. D—Sergeant A. U. Pentland, left knee; Privates John M. Newser, right arm; John Morgan, cheek.
Co. E—Acting Second Lieut. Wm. E. Carrington, knee joints by amputation; Privates Michael Bergen, right arm; John Moore, left leg, severe; John R. Elliot, ankle; John Ryan, head.
Co. F—Corporal Robert Young, leg, slight; Drummer Cornelius Evans, head and breast; Privates Wm. McDonald, throat, dangerously; Edward Derum, forehead, severely; Michael Fahey, leg, severely; Lorenzo D. Maybee, thumb shot off; Robt. Logan, nose, slightly.
Co. G—Corporal John Wadsworth, finger shot off; Privates Patrick Leerey, thumb shot off; Charles H. Gregory, scrotum; Martin Sharkey, right cheek, severe; Michael Carmon, breast, slight; John Martin, head, slight; Andrew B. Lamy, right arm, shattered.
Co. H—Privates Peter Kaffenburger, right breast; John Werner, left hand; John Purcell, right arm, severe; John Welsh, lungs, mortal; George Odell, head, mortal; Abraham Morse, ankle; Edward Miller, wrist, slightly; W. E. Smith, wrist, slightly; George W. Fisher, wrist, slightly.
Co. I—Capt. David R. Johnson, hip, since dead; Sergeant Cyrus A. Powers, right side, critical; Privates Robert E. Speerey, right thigh; George Kane; James McCutcheon, thumb shot off; Chas. G. Roberts, neck, slight; Rufus B. Petty, head, mortal; Geo. Case, left lung, mortal.
Co. K—Privates Joseph Wright, right arm; S. Kople, left lung, mortal; John Donohue, finger shot off; Chas. Reary, forehead and right arm; Corporal Floyd G. Puysley, hip, slight; Privates Nathaniel King, leg, slight; John Ray, back, slight; John Lahey, arm.

POPULAR NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

An Englishman's View of Mr. Lincoln and his Administration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit an Englishman to offer the following remarks through your columns? They may not tally with the sentiments of a certain section of the American people, but they represent the opinions of sober, thoughtful Englishmen.

Whilst all parties in the loyal States of the Union are professedly united in support of the Government, there appears to be some opposition to, or want of confidence in the Administration. This opposition is shown by those who ought to give every assistance to the President, doubts being expressed as to the soundness of Mr. LINCOLN'S views and policy on the difficult slave question, and still more emphatically, on the conduct of the war. The Government, thereby, is obstructed in its action, the termination of the rebellion is more or less delayed, and great injustice is committed.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, the mouthpiece of these oppositionists, is now doing his utmost to impede the cause of freedom—not, as he doubtless supposes, to help it forward. According to him, the President has been induced, or forced, by the country to change his policy, the fact being shown in his late special Message to Congress.

Little as I am personally acquainted with Mr. LINCOLN—judging solely by his past career before and after his election to that high office, which no man ever better filled, and few so well—I am convinced the document in question is but a part of a general and long-devised plan for the eventual extinction of Slavery, and equally convinced that the belief in his Anti-Slavery views induced many to vote for him in 1860, if it did not also lead to his nomination at Chicago. Mr. LINCOLN'S mind is not one to change when principles are at issue, and calm-thinking men will place infinitely greater reliance in his cautious advocacy of freedom than in the violent measures proposed by Mr. PHILLIPS. The former is educating the nation to its duties and interests; the latter is making truth obnoxious by frightening people into the belief that it is dangerous.

Ex-President VAN BUREN, I am informed, lately expressed his opinion that Mr. LINCOLN has proved himself one of the first statesmen in the country, never making a mistake, and always doing the proper thing at the right time. So are they beginning to regard the President in England, and I think the election of such a clear-headed and brave-hearted citizen to direct the destinies of the Republic in the present crisis, is one of the strongest arguments that can be adduced in favor of universal suffrage.

The statesmen whom he has selected as his principal advisers, furnish additional evidence of the President's firm devotion to liberty. Mr. SEWARD has given his life-long career to freedom, and the position of the free States at the present time, the growing change in Northern sentiment, the supremacy of free thought and free speech, are chiefly due to his persistent and cautious leadership. He has additional claims on the gratitude of his fellow-citizens in his admirable management of the foreign affairs of the Republic. A man less cautious, less reticent than Mr. SEWARD, would never have compelled the Government of Great Britain, not merely to consent to, but to champion, the American doctrine of the rights of neutrals. No wonder that the aristocratic statesmen of the Old World dislike such a man. They dislike because they fear.

Is not the President worthy of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, especially of those who think with Mr. PHILLIPS, when SALMON P. CHASE is a member of his Cabinet? Has Mr. PHILLIPS evidenced a stronger love of freedom to all "born in the image of God" than the great statesman of the giant West? That Mr. CHASE indorses the President's policy on the Slave question by his continuance in the Cabinet, is quite sufficient for any just-thinking man, and ought to be sufficient for Mr. PHILLIPS and his violent followers.

The conduct of the war furnishes additional grounds of complaint against the Government. The complaint is two-fold: Firstly, that Gen. MCCLELLAN is slow and incapable; secondly, that he is pro-Slavery in politics. With regard to the first, I would remark that his slowness has achieved the grandest successes with the smallest possible losses; I am ignorant of a single defeat of the Union forces, since he undertook the command of the vast armies of the Republic, always excepting the reverse at Ball's Bluff, for which he was clearly not responsible. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S conduct of the campaign has excited great attention and admiration in European military circles; but this fact will not, of course, avail with the hot-headed volunteer strategists, who pray daily for battle as they pray for their daily bread. Others of his opponents assert that the plan of the campaign is not his. I believe I may state that Gen. MCCLELLAN has given as minute directions to Gen. HALLECK as these gentlemen are now compelled to admit he gave to Gen. BURNSIDE, and what is more, he has been in constant telegraphic communication with the former, in reference to the most important details of the Western campaign.

As regards Gen. MCCLELLAN'S political opinions, I have reason for saying he never voted a political ticket in his life; he does not converse on political subjects, he has no political aspirations, and he never will accept any political nomination whatever. His ambition is to serve his country as a soldier, and in that way alone. When asked by a friend what were his views of the Slave question, his reply was: "I do not think the object of the war is the destruction of Slavery, but it may come to that finally."

I know little of Gen. MCCLELLAN personally, but all I do know of him through his friends and associates satisfies me he is a pure-hearted, true patriot, a frank and able soldier, determined to carry out the orders of the President in their letter and spirit. He has the entire confidence of the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, and that alone ought to satisfy every true American. I remain, Sir, yours truly,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 22, 1862.

Our Wounded and Disabled Soldiers.

UNFITNNSS OF THE PARK BARRACKS FOR A HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read, with mingled emotions of pleasure and shame, your editorial comments upon the reception of the wounded soldiers from Newbern—with pleasure, because I recognize in the TIMES an advocate of truth; and with shame, when I remember how just were your strictures.

I was present for over four hours last evening, from the first reception of the gallant sufferers until a late hour, and desire to state some facts which, in the hurry of the scene, escaped the notice of your reporter.

Notice had been given in the morning papers that these wounded men would arrive in the evening, and the inference would very naturally be drawn that the inhabitants of the great City of New-York would rejoice in the opportunity of testifying their appreciation of, and sympathy with, the gallant fellows who had so nobly upheld the honor of our flag.

They arrived in New-York at the appointed hour and were marched (those who were able to walk) to the Park Barracks, where, of course, every comfort and necessary convenience (?) was in readiness for them. The comforts were the dining-tables for beds, and their knapsacks for pillows. Mr. BAKER, the kind-hearted contractor in charge of the barracks, so far as provisions are concerned, did more than was required of him, and much more than was expected. He gave the poor, feeble, half-famished sufferers a good, hearty, wholesome meal, not restricting the men to army rations; and throughout the entire night his personal care and attention merited all the hearty "God bless you's" showered upon him. Mr. BAKER, however, was the only representative of the great City of New-York, saving, of course, the medical gentlemen you have already named, and whose kind and humane conduct will not soon be forgotten by the recipients of their attention.

You say "the Sanitary Commission did what was possible under the circumstances to relieve these men." I assert that they did not. The notice of their expected arrival was given in the morning papers, and it was nearly 9 o'clock in the evening before the "Sanitary Commission" was manifested in the shape of a box of bandages and lint, and this a full hour after the surgeons in attendance had commenced dressing the wounds of the men, and were crying out for bandages. Your reporter says the Sanitary Commission "supplied lint, bandages, *blankets, &c.*," for the comfort of the men.

I did not leave the barracks until 11 P. M., and then no blanket or sheet or pillow had been furnished, but those who were strong enough dragged a mattress on the dining table, and making a pillow of his coat or knapsack, slept as they best could. This morning (Wednesday) when only about a dozen remained, the barracks were thronged with philanthropists, male and female, laden with baskets of fine fruits and delicacies, which would have been most welcome to the poor suffering fevered men, on the evening previous. It is, however, quite possible that they had not seen the notice in all the morning papers announcing the expected arrival of the sufferers. There were some, however, who had seen it, and who freely gave their attention as they did their means to the alleviation of the wants of the gallant soldiers

R. H. MCCURDY, representing the "Sons of Connecticut," was present throughout the entire evening, and gave cheering words to all. Col. HOWE was also on hand, as he always is when a good work is to be done, but could effect no special good, having unfortunately hoped that his appeal to the citizens of New-York would have sent such a response as to render his services superfluous. Capt. DE WOLF, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, was also present, and by his calm, cool, kind words, encouraged the men to bear up under their sufferings.

I have stated briefly a few facts, and they ought to make every citizen of New-York blush. The Park Barracks is, or are a disgrace to New-York as at present conducted, and I am glad to learn that several medical gentlemen are about to institute changes in the interior arrangement, which will give at least a hope of comfort to the wounded and suffering soldiers who may be hereafter thrown upon the liberality and philanthropy of New-York.

The absence of Capt. ABEL, who has charge of the barracks, may account for the lack of accommodations so urgently needed, and which, had he been present, would in all probability have been furnished; but the facts, as they stand, surely justify all, and more, than you have said on the subject. B.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

WHAT A WOMAN THOUGHT OF THE SCENE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I returned from a visit to the "Park Barracks," yesterday morning, thoroughly sickened and disheartened, feeling (myself a "daughter of New-England") responsible for my own personal share of the shame and disgrace which the reception given to our brave, wounded soldiers, had cast upon the City of my adoption. The remarks in your admirable journal of this morning met the case in the right spirit, but let me beseech you not to stop here. Inaugurate some plan by which a receiving hospitable shall be immediately provided, and all suitable arrangements made for the proper shelter and treatment of those whom the fortune of war will be constantly sending through our City. If every one felt as I did when lying down last night, in my airy room, upon my comfortable bed and downy pillow, with the image of those brave soldiers before me in that pestiferous atmosphere, upon those "unmitigated pine tables"—the only pillow for their aching heads, a hard, dirty knapsack—any well-arranged effort for the future would meet with a most cheerful and ready response.

Let me again beseech you not to rest until this crying shame is amply remedied, and you will receive the thanks of every mother, wife and sister in the land.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

The Army Medical Bureau in the West.

ITS MANAGEMENT OF THE WESTERN MILITARY HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me, through the columns of your widely-circulated and influential journal, to say a few words in defence of some of the Western Military Hospitals and of the much, and unjustly-abused Medical Department of the U. S. Army.

Possibly it may not be unknown to you that there is an obscene paper published in this city, called the Cincinnati *Times*, the peculiar organ of all sorts of quackery in medicine and religion, which, like the New-York *Herald*, occasionally succeeds in selling a few extra copies by traducing private and public men, or by some mendacious editorial on public evils generally.

One of the latter class appeared in the edition of the 12th inst., which, as the editor appeared to speak from knowledge, was thought of sufficient importance to be read in the U. S. Senate, as showing neglect on the part of the Government, in the care of its soldiers; and although properly stigmatized by Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, as slanderous—perhaps from knowing the character of the paper in which it appeared—yet, as it was commented upon in the Senate, it may be proper to state the facts.

In this article, after a verbose exposition of what he styles the "monster evil," the writer positively asserts that the Government has "not expended a dollar in fitting up hospitals," and that there is "not a soldier now resting his head on a pillow," or lying between sheets, who is not indebted for such luxuries to the benevolent care of the Sanitary Commission, &c.

The falsehood of this assertion was so glaring and notorious, so far at least as this city is concerned, that in the name of the Sanitary Commission, its Secretary sent to the Editor of the *Times* a written contradiction of it. But, he had not, as might have been expected, either the manliness or honesty to publish it. He had written a good sensation article, and had no wish to mar its effect by stating the truth.

The facts are that in Cincinnati there are four Military Hospitals, with an aggregate capacity of about 600 beds. Since the fight at Fort Donelson, all these have been filled with the sick and wounded, brought here from the crowded hospitals near the mouth of the Ohio.

In fitting these up comfortably, the Government has, within the last four months, expended not less than $12,000. They are abundantly supplied, at Government expense, with neat bedsteads, mattresses, sheets, pillows and pillow cases, coverlets, table furniture; the most approved cooking ranges; all the conveniences for washing, not only the hospital bedding, &c., but the clothing of the sick; water closets and baths of the neatest and most convenient construction; medicines and the best physicians in the city hired to attend them; and an ample supply of the best nurses that can be found.

In short, the Government has spared no expense to have neat and comfortable accommodations for the sick; certainly its hospitals here, are not, in any of their appointments, inferior to any of the oldest established civil institutions of this class in the Western country.

Every disposition has been shown on the part of the Surgeon-General to allow any expenditure, short of extravagance, in making the sick soldier comfortable.

Where the sick have been neglected—as I know well they have been in many cases—it has been owing to the unavailable necessities of rapid movements, with limited means of transportation; to accidental delays in forwarding supplies; or to the inefficiency of subordinate medical officers.

This latter cause, I am aware, is a fruitful source of suffering among the sick.

But while the present mode of appointing the medical staff, in our volunteer service is practiced, by which neither the moral habits, nor professional attainments of its members is closely scrutinized, this evil will continue to exist; and it is as unfair to hold the Surgeon-General responsible for their moral delinquencies or professional incapacity, as it would be to hold the General-in-Chief accountable for the shortcomings of worthless line-officers, over whose appointment he has no control whatever.

Now, a word about the Sanitary Commission. Although they had not done all that their overzealous and unscrupulous friend of the *Times* claimed for them, they had done, and are still doing a vast amount of good that can be done in no other way. They furnish innumerable delicacies to the sick in the way of food, as well as clothing to many who had lost their clothes by accident or otherwise. To those who are permitted to go home on a furlough, and who had no means of paying their way—and nearly all are in this condition—they give money. In a thousand ways they do much to palliate the inevitable sufferings of war. The Sanitary Commission of this city is composed of its worthiest and most patriotic men, and are only injured by the officious mendacity of the author of the article above referred to in the *Times*. JUSTICE.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

What Shall we do with the Slaves?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is the question everywhere asked by patriot and traitor. The former with amazement, the latter with a chuckle of self-satisfaction. Everywhere the traitor is a Pro-Slavery man. Mark that.

Now why should men so differently actuated coincide on this one point? It is either the voice of the human heart speaking out its sure instinct, or it is the effect of a widely-spread misrepresentation by which all classes have been misled. The latter is the undoubted cause.

If the universally-spread idea be true, that the moment the slave receives emancipation he deliberately proceeds to cut the throat of his former master, then the singular anomaly is presented to us of a people, the most gentle in their nature in the world, having but two remarkable instincts, viz.: the love and talent of music and an unparalleled tendency to devotion or religion—a people who for centuries have meekly borne the yoke of an unspeakably cruel bondage—becoming as furious against kindness as they had been gentle under oppression. This is an absurdity. But to this we have the constant reply, "Look at St. Domingo!" Well, let us look!

We there find a people liberated by a decree of certain agents of the French Directory. They were set free by proclamation. In a moment. Without preparation. Immediately their former masters undertook by force to retain them at their labors, without remuneration. What wonder they resisted? What wonder their resistance was terrible? The massacres of 1789 in the Island of St. Domingo were as horrible as they were justly provoked. Men free by the proclamation of their own Government could not be enslaved again by brute force. The master had the arms—the slaves were not only unarmed but ignorant, yet they had the natural and the legal right They knew they were free, and to the honor of humanity they asserted and maintained their freedom. Divine Providence raised up for them one of their own race, a native African, who, knowing not a letter in the alphabet of any language, possessed by nature of high military talents. With the authority of the Directory at Paris, and sustained by their agents on the island, this man established an army, arrested all violence, restrained the ferocity and injustice of masters, and the despair and fury of the negro. He brought order out of anarchy, peace out of a servile war, established a proper system of industry. Every negro at once became an industrious cultivator. Every master a successful and happy proprietor.

TOUISSANT enforced universal security—universal justice—universal industry. Idleness and vagabondage were punished by obliging the party convicted to work ten days on the public roads without wages. He settled a system or tariff of wages, by law, at once moderate and just; and immediately the island began to enjoy a prosperity never before or since witnessed. The exportations of the staples was in greater abundance than had been ever known. The negro labored with cheerfulness for wages, and the master found the system more profitable than that which was abrogated. All were contented, except the few whose love of power was chained. These would either "rule or ruin." Like the tyrants of our own country this was their motto. Like the scorpion "girt with fire," Slavery died by striking its sting into its own brain. Misleading the first Consul, they attempted to bring about the old *régime*. They succeeded. Three months of triumph and unheard-of cruelties to their slaves they enjoyed. The pestilence destroyed the invaders, and the infuriated and injured slave rose and either slaughtered or exiled every white man.

This history of St. Domingo—notwithstanding our national contempt of the negro—is destined to be our instructor. We must not here attempt to banish him from his home and birthplace. Setting aside the infinite measures of a Government to which he has always been loyal, banishing him from his native place, there are cogent reasons why it should not be thought of. First, his labor is wanted. It is indispensable. Only change his reward. Substitute wages for the lash. Govern him justly by protecting him his wife, his child. Govern him severely if necessary. Make idleness a crime, but let him have the results of his labor, and his family safe around him. Destroy the chattel—acknowledge the man. This is a sufficient argument against the injustice of exile. But there is another. He cannot be banished; he is four millions. It is simply an impossibility. The annual increase could not be transported during the generation of its existence. Better attempt the colonization of the heavenly bodies. They do not seem to increase, while the negro doubles in twenty years. So that exiling him is impossible. He will not be useful or welcome in the North—that is in vast numbers. Let him remain where he is. He is the proper laborer of the South. He is the source of her wealth.

If the National Government will acknowledge and protect his personality—if it will make the slaves of all traitors in the South *persons* by law, and not *chattels*—give them their inalienable rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, (without interfering with the slaves in Kentucky and Missouri, or wherever the masters are loyal,) everything will go on well.

But, as sure as every man has a conscience—as sure as the God who made us is merciful and just—so sure the trouble we are now enduring in this Slavery war will not be ended, in case we surrender to the traitors who have lifted the assassin's dagger at their mother's heart, the loyal negro, the life of all Southern labor and wealth. On the contrary, there will be another war, and the negro will not be our friend then if we act now treasonably to him. His master has thrown away the constitutional defence he enjoyed. On what principle can he appeal to that Constitution he has spit upon and assailed? And can we pray to the God of Righteousness—the God of Vengeance, too—if we act the traitor now? No, never! The religion of the country will be accursed of Him should we be thus guilty. Fasting and hypocrisy will not avail us. This is the fast that He "hath chosen" to undo the heavy burdens—to let the oppressed go free—to undo every yoke." He has now given this opportunity to the nation.

Vain will be the cry of "fanatic." Vain the arguments of the priest. Already the clergymen have by their lukewarmness become the byeword of many good men. How many Deists have they made by their passing by on the other side, and stopping their ears at the cry of those who had none to help them?

Look at the Quakers, a people without any theology at all, who a hundred years ago held slaves, but conscientiously emancipated them. Now, many of our clergymen are ever ready to prove St. Paul a slave-catcher, and Moses a maker of slave laws. They desecrate God himself by making him the patron of Slavery, and they never quote or preach from the text, "Cursed is every one that taketh his neighbor's labor without wages."

May God lead our rulers in the right way, and may our statesmen learn wisdom of TOUISSANT L'OVERTURE, of whom M. THIERS has remarked that, notwithstanding his utter destitution of learning, there existed no man beside him who in his natural talents so much approached the character of the First Consul.

There is, perhaps, no error more important to be removed from the public mind than the universally prevalent one in regard to the history of St. Domingo. Nor can I believe that, if our people were correctly informed in that history, it would be possible to entertain the unfortunate notions of the negro character now prevailing. It is, indeed, to that island we must look for the most instructive lessons for us in our present dilemma. Apprenticeship failed the English. The cry against immediate emancipation is universal, and the people have been misinformed and misled continually on the subject. In fact, all emancipation is immediate, of its own nature. The ten thousand now emancipated in South Carolina, though they are under Government, are, free, and were emancipated immediately. That they are docile, peaceable, desirous of knowledge and happy, cannot be denied. What avails the cry of ignorance and malice, "Look at St. Domingo!" Let us reply, "Look at Hilton Head!" But mark the prophecy: Return these "contrabands" to Slavery, and we will have servile war at once. In proof, I say, "Look at St. Domingo! Look at Hilton Head." The lesson is one. Let us ponder it! C.

The Original of Ericsson's Invention.

TROY, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. ERICSSON, in a note published Feb. 3, after remarking that pivot guns, shot-proof coverings, floating batteries protected by heavy bulwarks, to render them impregnable against shot, and the revolving turrets of his own *Monitor*, will all be recognized as military expedients of the past, goes on to say:

"But the first thoroughly matured plan of a revolving turret, composed of iron, supported by and revolving on a vertical axle, turned by steam-power, is one in the possession of [illegible] the writer, and presented to [illegible]."

In this Mr. ERICSSON is mistaken. Mr. HEN. VANDERHEYDEN, of this city, invented and reduced to writing, a well matured plan for a revolving turret and battery composed of iron, and supported by and revolving on a vertical axle, or some equal support, and turned by steam, or any other power, as long ago as 1846, and offered it to the United States Government, in a letter written to Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Jan. 28, 1847.

I have the original specifications on my table before me, and I saw the drawings and read the specifications in 1846.

The drawings and specifications, substantially as made in 1846, were sent to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, in May, 1861, and filed in the War Department at Washington. If Mr. ERICSSON had seen those drawings and specifications, and the accompanying suggestions as to construction, he would have noticed the date of May, 1861, and very naturally have concluded that his plan, made in 1844, was the first.

If the Government had accepted Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S offer in 1847, this country might have had a fleet of those vessels afloat ten years ago. It is fortunate that the invention was not made public, even by taking out a patent, for the traitors who controlled the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN would have used it for the destruction of the nation.

In his letter to Mr. MARCY, Mr. VANDERHEYDEN says: "Sir, my plan, as you will see, will revolutionize the whole system of river, harbor and coast defence, and save millions to the country."

In a letter to Major R. L. BAKER, dated Feb. 18, 1847, to which a courteous reply was made, Mr. VANDERHEYDEN also made the same claim to its efficiency: "Revolutionizing coast and harbor defence on an entirely new plan, and saving millions of expense to the country."

Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S plan contemplated the construction of revolving batteries on land, saving all the enormous expense of casemated forts. Four of these revolving turrets on Governor's Island, at an expense of $100,000, would be more efficient in defence than all the costly works of the central fort. Z.

Rural Homes on the East Bank of the Hudson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are aware, I presume, of the almost universal desire which there is in times of revulsion, such as we are now experiencing, for residents in the Metropolis to seek rural homes in convenient proximity to town. So many of the comforts of a town-house, with all the accommodations and conveniences of post-office, of daily morning and evening journals, of stores, schools, churches; society, too, of refined tastes and liberal culture; facilities of safe and frequent communication with the City; fresh air, fresh hens, fresh eggs, and fresh vegetables;—these are some of the accessories now enjoyed, which impart to rural homes, in the near neighborhood of New-York, especially in the Summer time, their great charm. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, running beck of the Palisades, through a beautiful country, from Jersey City to Piermont, on the Hudson, has opened up to the public scores of such rural homes as I have adverted to, in a charming region, which, until lately, was inconveniently accessible and comparatively unknown. Such places as English Neighborhood, Englewood, (where is a spacious Summer boarding-house, kept by the popular proprietor of the Howard Hotel, New-York,) Upper and Lower Closter, classic Tappaan and Piermont—all offer rural sites and homes to the tired denizens of the noisy, hot and dusty Metropolis; and all these are accessible in about one hour from town. There are no horse-cars on this West-Shore Railroad; and passengers from the same distance up the river are landed in Cortlandt-street as soon or sooner than in Chambers-street. The track of the Northern Railroad is of the wide gauge, and the cars are as comfortable and luxurious as the best on the New-York and Erie Railway.

Run up and see us some pleasant day: you have done so before, when the trip was not half so enjoyable as it is now. I will insure you a hearty welcome, and you shall see what important improvements have been made along the entire line of the road.

REDACTEUR.

The Old Virginians and the New.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In the first volume of IRVING'S *Life of Washington*, page 364, may be read these lines: "PATRICK HENRY scouted the idea of sectional distinctions or individual interests. 'All America,' he said, 'is thrown into one mass.' Where are your landmarks, your boundaries of colonies? They are all thrown down. The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers and New-Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

What must the Virginians of the present day think when they read this? When they read this emphatic declaration of the man of whom they are so justly proud? Virginia of to-day is certainly very different from the Virginia of '76. The MASONS, the HUNTERS, the FLOYDS and the PRYORS of our time are not exactly of the same stamp with the HENRYS, the JEFFERSONS, the RANDOLPHS and the WASHINGTONS of the old era. Heavens! what a difference! What a contrast! Among the old set we find orators, patriots, statesmen and soldiers. Now we find only intriguers, stump speakers, braggarts and would-be-great men—not to mention rebels, traitors and thieves.

I do not believe one of the old set would ever have voyaged in a United States frigate, by courtesy of its officers—as PRYOR did in the Mediterranean—and on returning home sneer at and ridicule the officers to whose hospitality he was indebted. I do not believe any one of the old set would ever have availed himself of the privileges a seat in the Cabinet might have afforded him to plot treason against his country, and plunder the public treasury, and rob our arsenals of their armaments.

In the olden time, gentlemen held public office in Virginia. One can readily judge, by their acts, what sort of people have, of late years, been dominant in that once proud, now justly humiliated State.

After all, "honesty is the best policy;" and a decent gratitude for hospitality is the very least return a gentleman can make for favors and courtesy—(if possible, with pleasure.) FLOYD may meditate upon the former maxim—and PRYOR may find food for reflection in the matter touching what is due from a gentleman to those who have extended to him hospitalities; though I doubt very much whether these modern Virginia gentlemen (?) have modesty or decency enough left to fully appreciate their lack of honesty and good breeding.

The Collapse of the Rebellion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many signs portending the early collapse of the stupendous bubble inflated by DAVIS and his compeers, the most significant, perhaps, can be derived from the varied and slightly incongruous contents of the Southern Press. In one column we find earnest appeals from the Executives of the different States, calling loudly upon the faithful for immediate proofs of their devotion, and reminding them incidentally that more forcible measures may be taken provided a suitable response is not made. All of which is strongly suggestive of a deplorable state of apathy. In another, however, the belligerent editor, armed with that weapon deemed more potent than the sword, assures us that the conflict will be waged to the end, and when all hope is lost, the few survivors will offer themselves as a holocaust upon the pyre provided by their once powerful but now defunct potentate, Cotton. Again, amid extravagant laudations of their own currency—exclusively "Southern manufacture"—so much more commodious, and lavishly disbursed than that doled out under the old *régime*, we find, oddly enough, denunciations of those who, unable to appreciate, are so benighted as to view with distrust the blessings so generously dispensed, deeming the flattering promise of "redemption six months after the confirmation of peace" somewhat apocryphal, as the idea gradually gains ground that peace and union—not separation—are synonomous. The eloquent appeals of a COBB and TOOMBS, though garnished by the most gorgeous flowers of Southern rhetoric, seem to have fallen but coldly upon the ear; and while, on the one hand, DAVIS issues his mandate that no more enlistments will be made except for the war, on the other, BEAUREGARD signifies his willing acceptance of such as are desirous of treading the "path to glory" for the brief period of ninety days. It may be, however, that the latter entertains a premonition that his own manifesto, and that of the former, will prove the same in substance, though differing in expression. But, perhaps, the change is not more obvious and striking at the South than the North. A few months ago, and in our midst, the abettors of treason were confident and obstreperous. Growing more prudent, as time elapsed, their loyalty was expressed in the exceedingly benevolent but somewhat questionable toast of the sturdy old Jacobite:

> "God bless the King—the Faith's Defender.
> God bless—no harm in blessing—the 'Pretender!'
> Who that Pretender is, and who that King,
> God bless us all, is quite another thing."

Even the Press, usually so immaculate, was not "above suspicion." But the fiat came forth; those proving incorrigible suffered a sudden demise; others, more discreet, bade farewell to their old love in a manner most forcibly recalling the pathetic parting of SHENSTONE'S languishing swain:

> "So sweetly she bade me adieu,
> I thought that she bade me return,"

and now, indeed, seem disposed to claim greater credit on the score of their conversion, than if they had never fallen from grace. In fact, secessionism seems fast relapsing into ill odor, both at the North and South, and we may expect that in a brief period the convulsion at present agitating our country will pertain to the past—a matter of history, as the era of the Great Rebellion. J. R. P.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862.

The Late Robert Stephenson's Visit to America—His Opinions of the Country and People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed letter you may, in these times, consider of sufficient interest to lay in print before your numerous readers. It is a copy of one written by the celebrated Engineer, ROBERT STEPHENSON, to his brother-in-law, Mr. JOHN SANDERSON, of London. It was given to the writer, who was in London at the time, and intimate with the parties named.

It will show the private opinion of a highly intellectual English gentleman in reference to this country.

It will show what fears some Englishmen entertain who have traveled in this much-reviled country and were eye-witnesses of its wonderful growth, prosperity and happiness—all the work of free institutions.

It will show that the greatest of living engineers, at that time looked upon coal and commerce as the chief elements of National wealth, and not on cotton and agriculture.

It will show the croaking correspondent of the "Thunderer" that all Englishmen do not travel through this country and view things with the same distorted vision that he possesses. DE LACY.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

MR. STEPHENSON'S LETTER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1853.

MY DEAR JOHN: I have got this far on my way home, and taken my place by the *Asia*, which will sail on the 21st inst. From the Falls of Niagara, I came to this place, over exactly the same route I did 25 years ago, in order that I might have a fair opportunity of judging of the advances the country has made in the interval; and it is not, I assure you, saying too much, when I admit I was confounded at the change which had been effected, not only on the face of the country, but in the increase and actual creation of towns containing forty and fifty thousand inhabitants, in situations where I had once traversed a dense forest. Buffalo, which I remember well as a village, situated on the edge of an endless forest, and in which I saw the famous Indian Chief "Red Jacket" and many of his tribe, is now a wonderfully thriving city, consisting of really fine streets, extending to the shores of Lake Erie, which are occupied by wharfs and warehouses not far behind our dock-establishments in London, and occupied by a population exceeding 75,000. Lockport, which I recollect as consisting of a few huts occupied by a few families, who were engaged in passing the canal boats through a flight of locks, is now a very large town, I should say containing 25,000 people, and several large factories for spinning cotton and grinding corn.

The Valley of the Mohawk, which I saw covered with trees, and through which the Erie Canal had just then been cut, and from whence the white man had just driven the red Indian, is now perfectly cleared, and occupied by rich and luxuriant fields of corn and pasture. The population everywhere seems active and comfortable; want is nowhere to be seen—a beggar I have not met with since I set my foot in the country.

Considering these circumstances, and looking at the boundless rich territories which are being opened and extended daily, I confess I am entirely at a loss to figure to myself the part which the United States are destined to play in the world's theatre. Their influence must daily increase, and when her inhabitants reach the coast of the Pacific, their power must become predominant as a commercial nation.

Coal, which has hitherto given England her commercial superiority, is possessed by the States in almost incredible quantities. It has yet scarcely been touched, because other sources of profit has presented themselves; but the day must arrive when, like England, the Americans will become a powerful manufacturing nation. If this be anything like the truth, how strangely must the relations between the civilized nations of the earth be changed! and then arises the question, so full of interest to an Englishman, will England still maintain a good position in the struggle of countries, or will she, like other empires that have dropped into the past, begin to decline, and in her inferiority, like an aged parent, be obliged to look to her transatlantic children for aid and support?

This is all mere speculation; but, surprised as I have been with the progress which has taken place within so short a period, and clearly perceiving what this progress must continue to tend to, such reflections have forced themselves upon me in spite of myself.

Between this and the 20th I intend to occupy myself with sight seeing in New-York, not having seen so much of it as I wished to on my arrival. I shall look through some of the largest steam-engine factories, several of which are very extensive. The finish and style of their machinery is certainly not so complete as the English, but I confess there is a stern puritanical air of utility about all they do, which, though it may not be the very best possible, is very close upon it.

Kindest regards to your wife, and trusting soon to see you, believe me, sincerely,

(Signed) ROBERT STEPHENSON

Progress of Negro Culture in South Carolina.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to state very briefly through your columns some results already attained at Port Royal, thus to encourage others to aid the efforts of the committee raised at the great Cooper Institute meeting, last Winter.

More than seventy teachers and industrial managers for the people have already sailed, and others are to follow.

Only the hope of great results would induce such citizens as compose this committee to withdraw from other engagements the energies which they apply to this work, and if a humane public gives pecuniary support in the same unselfish spirit, their hopes will be realized.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, No. 40 Wall-st., a citizen long and honorably known to the public, has consented to their request, and will act as treasurer.

I have agreed, at the request of the Finance Committee, to give some attention to developing the kind purpose of the liberal and public spirited toward this cause; and it is very desirable that donors send in their sums early to the Treasurer, and thus inspirit the Committee while in the midst of their labors, indicating to them how far and how fast to proceed.

Having early in the year sent to Rev. Dr. PECK, at Beaufort, some cases of school books and other articles suited to a primary education, I have in return received from various responsible sources there much information, showing this to be the exact moment for doing good.

Dr. PECK, who started the first school last December, writes me that his four colored assistant teachers are paid by the colored people themselves, thus initiating a district-school system among them.

Major WATSON told me, among other results of his observations there, of a boy who learned to read in six weeks. A mass of facts, also concerning their industry, show that they will be at once self-sustaining, after the first organization of labor and education which we are about to make.

Their present embarrassments will soon be overcome by their own industry, and though the amount immediately required is large, yet the givers, who now come generously forward, will probably not have occasion to renew their subscriptions for the same population. Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM A. WHITE,
No. 73 William-street, Brooklyn.

The Latest Atrocity in the Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If "A Subscriber" had extended his researches a little further, he would have found that the broad or sharp pronunciation of *a* in certain words has long been a mooted point. It was discussed several years ago by Prof. PUNCH. I recollect one of his questions, in an examination paper set to a young ladies' academy: "Is it right to say 'The people of *Frannce* love to *dannce* on the *gras*, or the people of *Fraunce* love to *daunce* on the *grauss?*'" The Professor did not decide the important question himself, and I shall follow his modesty. People in the best society—English or American, literary or fashionable, allow considerable license in pronunciation, excluding only decided vulgarisms and provincialisms. A lady asked Dr. JOHNSON. "Do you say *either* or *eether?*" "*Nyther*," he replied. The hard pronunciation of *a* (which your correspondent imperfectly endeavors to express by *ar*—our diphthong *au* and the Italian open *a* come nearer to it) is not uncommon in England; and the Twentieth-street teacher probably follows some English (*viva voce* rather than dictionary) model. As to "Subscriber's" luminous idea about its being used by "those whose only merit is their money," it is the sort of stuff which would find its proper place in the *Herald*. Or was he aiming at a bad joke, and meaning to call the pronunciation which he stigmatizes a rich one?

If "Subscriber's" daughter learns nothing worse at her school than to pauss the butter and daunce on the grauss, I don't think he has much to complain of.

CARL BENSON.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another Military Department, to be called the "Middle Department," is created, consisting of the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the Counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, in Maryland, to be commanded by Major-Gen. DIX, with headquarters at Baltimore.

There are indications of activity in the army of the Potomac, which will doubtless prove acceptable to the over-impatient. The enemy in large force were on Friday driven from Warrenton Junction, ten miles beyond Manassas, and crowded steadily back until they were forced to cross the Rappahannock toward Gordonsville. They blew up the railroad bridge behind them, to stop further immediate pursuit. There are now believed to be no rebels this side of the Rappahannock. There has been considerable skirmishing for two or three days, but with no loss on our side.

Our troops on Friday occupied Shipping Point, on the Lower Potomac, where the rebels recently had one of their most formidable batteries. All the rebels lately in that vicinity have left, with the exception of a few cavalry, which occasionally make their appearance at a safe distance from our lines.

Our intelligence from Island No. 10 is of much the same import as for a week past. It is reported from New-Madrid that several of the rebel transports and gunboats have again attempted to run Gen. POPE's blockade, but without success. They were compelled to retire after a short engagement. An active bombardment by our mortars has been again commenced.

Everything was quiet at Winchester and Strasburgh yesterday. Secretary SEWARD, with a party of friends, arrived at Winchester in the forenoon, and, in company with Gen. SHIELDS and others, visited the battle-field of Sunday last.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that the rebels at Pig's Point and Craney Island have been very busy recently, apparently strengthening their fortifications. They have also increased their force, and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore. There have as yet been no indications of another appearance of the *Merrimac*. Gen. HUNTER and Staff were at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, *en route* to Port Royal.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the law relative to taking the testimony of witnesses out of the State; also on the bill to authorize clerks of Boards of Excise to take affidavits in certain cases. A bill to encourage investments of small sums in the stocks of the State was introduced. It provides that certificates may be in sums of $100, $500 or $1,000 each, as may be desired. The bill to enable the County of Westchester to acquire certain lands for the construction of the Harlem Bridge was passed. A concurrent resolution for the organization of a Commission of five persons to act as referees for the Court of Appeals was introduced, and laid over. The resolution approving the President's Message relative to emancipation, was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

In the Assembly, the bill to prohibit the use of suspension bridges at ferry landings was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill to increase the fees for licenses to hawkers and peddlers. The bill to facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad was passed. Consideration of the Metropolitan Health bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and continued at considerable length. A number of amendments were proposed, but were generally voted down.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday the bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU and Capt. TOWER, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, who met their death at the battle of Bull Run, were conveyed from the Astor House, where they had been lying in state, in order to be taken to Providence, Rhode Island, for interment. Detachments from the Seventy-first, Thirty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments formed the escort.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered at Irving Hall, last evening, a conversational lecture, detailing the experience of three days' visit to the battle-field of Bull Run and Manassas. He exhibited a number of trophies secured on the spot, including rebel letters, arms and equipments, and the skull and bone of a Union soldier picked up from the spot, where they had been inhumanly left exposed. The lecture was for charitable purposes, and was well attended.

The United States dispatch steamer *Rhode Island* will sail from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 4th of April, taking provisions, stores and the mails for the several blockading squadrons.

A dreadful explosion occurred yesterday morning in JACKSON's pyrotechnic factory in Philadelphia, by which a number of persons—men, boys and girls—were killed and wounded. JACKSON had a Government contract for filling cartridges, and employed fifty girls and twenty-four men and boys. The premises were entirely destroyed.

On Thursday last, DANIEL WEBSTER, the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, was fatally wounded by a convict named GERALD TOOLE, who assaulted him with a case-knife which he had secreted upon his person and ground sharp on both edges. TOOLE had been sentenced to confinement for life, having been convicted of arson, and was a desperate man. Mr. WEBSTER died within a few hours of the injuries he received. He leaves a family.

About three months ago, the steamer *Acorn*, of 175 tons burden, which formerly plied between Boston and Provincetown, was sold by her owners, FRANKLIN SNOW and others, to a person in this City. She was brought here, repaired, and sailed for Havana. One of the persons retained on board after the sale, was the engineer, a Mr. ANDREWS of Provincetown. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Havana, the Captain informed Mr. ANDREWS that it was his purpose to embark in the enterprise of running cargoes into the blockaded rebel ports of the South, and offered Mr. ANDREWS $200 per month to retain his position. Mr. ANDREWS replied that he would not embark in such a service for a thousand dollars a month, and left the vessel. He has since returned to Boston, and the *Acorn* probably has fairly embarked on her nefarious career.

Messrs. FRINK and PRENTIS, of New-London, Conn., have received a letter from Capt. TRIBBLE, of the United States Transport, *A. Sager*, at Newbern, N. C., stating that their schooner, the *Tribble*, which was captured by the rebels last Summer and taken into Hatteras Inlet, is lying in Neuse River, about a mile below the city. She is one of a fleet of about twenty vessels which the rebels sunk to prevent the approach of the Federal gunboats to the city.

One DAVIS, claiming to be a party in interest in the much-noted HACKLEY street-cleaning contract, and alleging that he was not so fortunate as to get his share of the profits in his pocket, applied at Chambers of the Supreme Court on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, for an order restraining the Comptroller from paying over any more money on account of work done under the contract, until cause was shown why he, DAVIS, should not share therein. The order was granted, and the defendants, HACKLEY and the Messrs. HOPE, were directed to show cause on Tuesday next. The opinion of the General Term of the Common Pleas, reversing the Tomlinson judgment against the City, will be found in the law column. Also an interesting case touching the question of guarantee, tried before Justice JAMES, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The demand for desirable lots of Flour, on Saturday, was fair, and prices of such were quoted somewhat firmer, though not really higher. Wheat was very dull. Corn was freely offered, and was lower. Provisions were less active. Pork was cheaper; Lard, Beef and Bacon were quite stiffly held. Sugars were in very brisk request at buoyant rates. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Hemp, Hops, and Whalebone were quiet. A good inquiry prevailed for Tallow and Whisky. Carpet Wools were more sought after. The freight engagements were light, with 542 vessels of all classes in port.

Progress and Prospect of the Spring Campaign.

The Winter campaign closed with definite and brilliant military successes on the Southern seaboard and in the Southwestern States; and the Spring campaign opened under the most favorable auspices, which have been fully justified by the remarkable events of the current month. But we believe that, great and valuable though the triumphs be that have been achieved in Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida, and important though the operations be that are on the eve of consummation at the mouth of the Mississippi and on its upper waters, these are but the prelude to the decisive movements about to be begun upon the two main lines of military action.

The censorship upon the publication of army movements forbids us indicating the many facts which daily come to our knowledge, concerning the military preparations now actively going on at various points in Eastern Virginia, and upon the line of the Tennessee river. But, in the general, it is known to everybody that there is not a column of the Eastern or Western Divisions of the Grand Army but what is on the move against the enemy; or rather, is being so disposed of that the actual work of battle may at once be begun. These movements, too, are being made on a scale of magnitude so vast as necessarily to result in a fundamental change of the military aspect of the rebellion.

Whether the rebel army in Eastern Virginia, in retiring southward from its offensive position upon the Potomac to a defensive one behind the Rappahannock, did so with the intention of really concentrating upon the strategic points of the new line, and there disputing, in general engagement, the advance of the National army, or whether, as we approach, it will retire in a southwesterly direction, till it forms in a line strategically continuous with that of the rebel army in the Southwest, does not yet appear. If we are able to circumvent it in the position it now holds, one defeat, for it, would give us military possession, not only of Virginia, but probably of the whole of the rebel States, as far south as Georgia. If, on the other hand, it should succeed in retiring before us, in a southern or southwestern direction, Virginia would fall into our hands; and operations from our bases on the coast of North and South Carolina would speedily give us control of those States, and thus again carry our lines down to Georgia.

We have reason to believe that our military leaders are trying to achieve success over the Eastern rebel army in the former way; and that the old southeastern counties of Virginia, with Richmond as the centre, will witness the decisive result of the rebellion, in its military sense, so far at least as Virginia and the contiguous States are concerned. Already Gen. MCCLELLAN's forces are disposed of in such a way that a retreat of the rebel army southerly from the Rappahannock is almost impossible. Even the few items of army news that have been allowed to pass over the wires the past week, indicate with sufficient clearness to the observant reader that a very extensive *flanking* movement has been begun; and that even now, while it is hazardous for the rebel army to stay where it is, it would be almost equally hazardous for it to attempt to retreat, at all events by the southerly route. Gen. MCCLELLAN's movements are on such an extensive scale, both in regard to the number of troops to be moved and the territorial surface to be traversed, that some time is necessitated for their execution. But they are now in such a state of forwardness that many days cannot elapse before the army of the Potomac must come into collision with the enemy. It may be expected that, if the rebels fight here at all, they will make a desperate fight. More than half of the entire fighting population of the South is here supposed to be concentrated; and, chagrined and disheartened though the rebels be by successive defeats, they still believe that, in a general engagement, on their own chosen ground, and behind intrenchments, they are more than a match for the Yankee army. Now that we all know how imminent here is the prospect of a decisive engagement, we can but wait in confidence for the battle and for its result. It is no time now to indulge in empty boasting; but we believe that the superior *morale*, discipline, armament and numbers of the National army must, under Heaven, secure a decisive triumph for the arms of the Union.

Still more imminent, if possible, is the prospect of a general engagement in the other great field of military operations—that in the Southwest. Our readers are all apprised concerning the two immense armies, rebel and loyal, which, within the past month, have gathered along the southwestern line from Chattanooga to Memphis. All the remnants of the large rebel armies lately in Kentucky, all the soldiers that could possibly be raised in Tennessee, and all from the States contiguous to Tennessee and bordering on the Gulf, are concentrated along this strategic line. Here they mean to give battle for the possession of the Mississippi Valley, as in Eastern Virginia they will make fight for the slave country sloping from the Alleghanies. The number of rebel soldiers preparing to give battle here is, to us, purely conjectural. Rational estimates make it, not at least short of a hundred thousand,—distributed at Memphis and up the river, at Corinth and at Chattanooga. A large body of our troops, under Gen. GRANT, is now, as everyone knows, but a few miles from the main rebel force at Corinth, and transports daily vex the Tennessee by carrying up thousands more. From all quarters of the loyal West, our troops are now gathering in the rear of Memphis, and this morning there is probably on the banks of the Tennessee River a National force quite large enough to begin and finish up military operations in the Mississippi Valley. The men of the West do things rapidly, boldly and decisively; and we may be sure that Gen. HALLECK is not the man to waste an hour in this crisis. Almost simultaneously, perhaps, (and who knows but this very week,) the crash of arms will be heard upon the Rappahannock and the Tennessee, and in the collision will be finally decided the fate of this bloody rebellion.

A Gregorian View of Ameican Sentiment.

Mr. GREGORY, in his speech on the blockade, in Parliament, spoke affectionately of the "many humane, benevolent and far-sighted men in the Northern States, who were anxious for a peaceable separation," to whom he had been in hopes that "great moral weight" would be given by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the part of England and France; and the London *Times*, echoing the thought, says that "the best people in the States, and the wisest people here, all look to an amicable separation as the only possible solution of the difficulty, and the only way to heal the breach of feeling." As to who are the wisest people in England we, of course, would not pretend to dispute with the London *Times*; and if it says that those are the wisest people there who hold such notions, we must accept it as good authority. But we do not accept with equal submission its decision as to who are "the best people in the States." Indeed we are a little at a loss to identify the persons of whom the *Times* speaks, unless it means JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow traitors. They doubtless "look to a peaceable separation as the only possible solution of the difficulty," although we are inclined to think that Roanoke, and Donelson, and Pea Ridge, and Newbern, and Winchester may have thrown a haze over their bright visions, so that they do not look forward to it quite as confidently as they did. But even they do not look forward to any such thing as likely to "heal the breach of feeling," or at least none of them expresses any such thing. Undying hostility to the Yankees is their vow, whether successful or victorious.

But when we come to the Northern States we search in vain for any who express any such expectations. It may be that the *Times* is right, that it is the "best people" who cherish them, for the best people are very few in number everywhere, and probably the Northern States are no exception to the rule. There were indeed in the Northern States at the beginning of the war, and there may be such now, those who were "anxious for a peaceable separation," or rather for the subjugation of the North, for that was the idea which they meant to conceal by their outcries for peace; but so far from their being "humane, benevolent, farsighted men," they were generally those to whom not even England and France together could give "moral weight," men who were the foremost to deride all action from benevolent motives, and who appealed, under all circumstances, to interest, to motives which touch the pocket exclusively, and who, so far from being "far-sighted," confidently expected that the overthrow of the Union, the reëntry into Washington of the modern Catiline, triumphant, with his band of conspirators at his heels, and the utter and total annihilation of every one who would not fall down and worship the false God of Slavery, was about to be accomplished. The uprising of the people in defence of the Government was a thunderstroke to these "far-sighted" men. The successes of our armies, and, above all, the tendencies which are leading to the speedy overthrow of Slavery, are gall and bitterness to them, "humane and benevolent" though they be, in Mr. GREGORY's eyes.

We suspect that both Mr. GREGORY and the *Times* have only given us new instances of that universal tendency of mankind, to consider those "humane and benevolent" who desire the things that we desire, and those "wise and far-sighted" and the best people in the world, whose views agree with ours, no matter what those views are founded upon.

THE FATAL CALAMITY IN PHILADELPHIA.—While for many months the Red Slayer has been doing his dread work on the field of battle, and we have grown familiar with the black bulletins of war, the country has been notably free from the great calamities incident to the ordinary operations of the complex machinery of modern civilization. Comparatively few fatal accidents in the mine, in the factory, by shipwreck, by fire, by railroad mishap, have come to add their peculiar horrors to the death-harvest of battle. But the disaster in a sister city, whose details we are called on to record to-day, make a distressing exception to this happy immunity. A pyrotechnic factory in Philadelphia, which has lately been filling a Government contract for cartridges, and employed in the work fifty girls and twenty-four men, exploded early yesterday morning, killing five or more persons, (the full extent of the fatality is not yet known,) and wounding nearly fifty others—men, girls and boys. As no cause is assigned for the explosion, we know not as yet upon whose head falls the fearful responsibility of the catastrophe whose sickening horrors the telegram recounts. If blame in any way attaches to the proprietor himself, he is already fearfully punished, a son of his being killed and a daughter seriously injured. We shall await with a painful interest the disclosure of the origin of this sad calamity, which carries mourning to many, many households, and must shroud our sister city with gloom.

The Railroad Job in Congress.

There is a tremendous effort in progress at Washington, to saddle upon the Government the enormous cost of constructing useless and unprofitable railroads for the benefit of land and shareholders—railroads which the sections interested do not build, simply because they are not wanted! The pretext is military necessity, and the test scheme is the Reading and Columbia road, to be built over the mountain-tops of Pennsylvania for the purpose of shortening the good inland route already built from New-York to Washington, twenty-five, or as is claimed, thirty miles. We fully exposed the character of this scheme, a day or two since. We stated that the road would cross mountain ridges, at grades of ninety feet to the mile, while the present road passes along the Lebanon valley; and that if one company owned both lines, they would work the long and level one, and abandon the steep one the Government is requested to build, on the score of economy of power and repairs. A correspondent denies these facts, and makes the following remarkable statement.

> "The facts are that the Reading and Columbia Road runs along a most beautiful valley, through farms of the highest state of cultivation, and worth from $150 to $200 per acre, with the exception of about two miles, where the road crosses the Blue Ridge. Here for 1¼ miles the heaviest grade is 66 feet. On the rest of the road the grades are from 12 to 30 feet to the mile. * * * This makes the Road *via* Reading and Columbia, 30 miles longer than the sea-coast line *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore."

Now if any man knows the facts in the case, it is the engineer who surveyed the line, and his pointed report to the President and Managers of the Reading and Columbia, reads as follows about this most beautiful valley:

> "The ascending grade to Chiques Ridge is 90 feet per mile, and the descending grade to the Susquehannah is 90 feet per mile. * * * From the summit, which is but a short distance from the furnace to Columbia—*a distance of three miles*—the descending grade is 90 feet per mile. * * * The maximun ascending grade of the South Mountain is 66 feet per mile. The maximum descendng grade of the South Mountain is 52 8-10 feet per mile. * * * The slopes of the Ephata Mountain are broken into spur and ravine, requiring many heavy cuttings and fillings on that portion of the line, and introducing a grade of 70 feet per mile in one or two instances."

Again, the distances, as stated in *Appleton's Railroad Guide*, together with the facts given in this report, make the shore line 57½ miles shorter, from New-York to Washington, than the Reading Columbia line, instead of 30.

Our correspondent further states that the new route will save the traveler the State taxes imposed on the shore line by New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Now since both lines pass through New-Jersey and Maryland, while Delaware imposes no tax at all, this is not a conspicuous argument. In fact, it becomes a joke, when we read, in the act incorporating the Reading and Columbia Company, the following provision:

> SECTION 7. That the Legislature hereby reserves the right at any time to impose such tax on tonnage passing over said road, as they may deem necessary to protect the public interests."

The sum asked by the Reading and Columbia is $450,000. Of course they will not ask any more from Congress when this is spent, to build their 43½ miles of road, estimated by their engineer to cost $1,166,652 85, especially as the new bridge over the Susquehannah at Wrightsville will cost half the appropriation.

Such is the *test* scheme—for it is perfectly well understood that all the sickly roads in the Union are watching eagerly for the *precedent*. It is a golden opportunity to grind the largest number of axes that were ever applied to one grindstone. The drain upon the Treasury would be simply unlimited. We think the immense and unwonted burden of taxation about to fall upon this people for legitimate purposes, will be quite heavy enough, but we assure them that there is great danger that this new load of debt will be forced upon them, without a decided and timely demonstration to the effect that the public won't stand it.

Mr. Buckle's Visit to the United States.

A recent letter from Egypt to a Boston cotemporary gives an interesting account of an interview had by the writer with Mr. BUCKLE, the distinguished author of the *History of Civilization in England*, who is now temporarily sojourning for health in the mystic land of the Pyramids. From this source we learn that it is the intention of Mr. BUCKLE soon to pay a visit to the United States. As the next (which will be the third) volume of his *magnum opus* is to be wholly occupied with a study of certain elements of civilization, as developed in Germany and the United States, he comes doubtless with the design of making a personal observation of American institutions, manners, and intellect.

We need not say that his visit will be looked forward to with mingled pleasure and curiosity by the thousands in this country who have learned to appreciate the robust thought, the noble method, and the catholic sympathies of this scientific historian. No man at all approaching his mental equipment has addressed himself to the task of analysing American civilization. DE TOCQUEVILLE, indeed, was eminently impartial, learned and sagacious, and has given us the only book which is not either a libel or a panegyric on our institutions. The *Democracy in America* is a classic in its way, and a "gem of purest ray serene;" but the illustrious Frenchman was not a great intellectual philosopher. The grasp of his intellect was limited, and there was little of pure originality in the structure of his mind. BUCKLE proposes all that the Frenchman lacked—a perfect command of *Method*, an admirable training in physical as well as in political science, the habit of subjecting the subtlest phenomena of a nation's life to strictly scientific investigation, vast learning, and a most powerful and brilliant literary style.

Withal, Mr. BUCKLE has set himself a most difficult task. The elements of our life bear too much analogy to the action of the tide,—are too billowy, changing and tempestuous—to admit of being squared by the rule and line of theory. Mr. BUCKLE will find himself rather assisting in the formation of a new world, as ALBERT GALLATIN said of himself when our Minister to France during the Great Revolution, than walking around in a complete creation. But if the task will be a difficult one, even with the advantage of direct personal study of American characteristics, we may well say it would be an impossible one without such study. He does well, therefore, to come and see for himself. And it will certainly be in favor of his *right* seeing that Mr. BUCKLE is wholly free from the shackles of tradition, is hidebound in no formularies or antique respectabilities, and is by all the habits of his mind wellfitted to appreciate what is fresh, elastic and audacious in American life. Mr. BUCKLE's judgments, we may depend upon it, will be entirely removed from the shallow detraction, or the equally shallow puffery indulged in by the herd of foreign writers on American characteristics. We can afford to hear what such a man may say, whether it be for us or against us.

SPAIN SNUBBING THE REBELS.—When it became obvious to the rebel Chiefs that there was no hope of recognition from England or France, they suddenly developed an amazing affection for Spain, which they lovingly styled their "natural ally." About the same time, the occupation of the three Commissioners in London was cut off, by Earl RUSSELL's telling them he could have no further intercourse with them; so one of them, Judge ROST, immediately prepared to betake himself to the Spanish Court to convince that Government of the pacific, amicable and unambitious intentions of the Southern Confederacy. It appears, however, that he has been snubbed in advance. A dispatch dated Madrid, March 12, to the London *Times*, says the Government "has decided not to receive Mr. ROST, the Commissioner from the Confederate States of America." For a "natural ally," this is certainly not over friendly treatment. Where will the rebel Government apply next? We don't see any place this side of Dahomey. That is their only "natural ally," and the Richmond usurpers should hasten to send thither all the plenipotentiaries they can spare.

OUR DUTY BY LIEUT. WORDEN.—The letter of Secretary WELLES, written by direction of the President to Lieut. WORDEN, which we published yesterday, is a well-merited tribute to the gallantry displayed by that officer in the memorable conflict between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. But we think it due to his heroic services and his heroic suffering, that they should receive something more than mere barren gratitude. We learn, through a private source, that the injuries received by Lieut. WORDEN during the engagement, had well nigh terminated fatally, but the public will gladly hear that all such apprehensions are now relieved. Meantime there are, we believe, thousands who feel that such services and sufferings as his, impose a duty on *them*, and who would heartily express their sympathy in a practical form, should a fitting opening present itself.

MANHATTAN LAKE.

A Few Words about the Grand Receiving Reservoir.

If there are any among us possessing a shade of the universally recognized American peculiarity—curiosity—or takes an interest in the various improvements in progress in and about the City, and has not yet visited the new Receiving Reservoir in Central Park, they should make the pilgrimage without delay.

The name decided upon for this vast body of water when consecrated and baptized, is "MANHATTAN LAKE;" and if we could at the same time exchange the unmeaning term of "City of New-York" to that of "City of Manhattan," when our citizens would be known as Manhattanese, the act would be hailed with unbounded satisfaction.

Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., the contractors and faithful executors of this work, have it nearly completed, and water will be let in about the middle of May. Once turn the Croton River into this stupendous rock-ribbed basin, the eye can never again scan its depths, examine its construction, or acquire from personal observation, but little knowledge of the gigantic structure which now, like a well-defined map, lies open for observation and where all can fully appreciate the herculean task, and realize fully the immense amount of toil and labor bestowed upon it.

All this we say is now visible, and a few hours cannot be more profitably spent than in visiting this artificial *dry lake* and view the wonders that well-applied capital and labor have accomplished. Here is an artificial basin covering a space of 107 acres, and will contain, when filled, a depth of 38 feet of water—capable of accommodating and floating the entire navy of the United States, even if thrice its present size, and which will contain a sufficient quantity to supply the entire wants of the City with water for thirty or forty days.

The location of this work is admirably selected for the purpose, on the upper portion of the Central Park, and to secure the object intended, the earth and rock has been excavated in some instances to a depth of 40 feet, leaving the bottom nearly level. Around this the embankments are constructed, and also a central one, which divides the reservoir into two sections, but this being a little lower than the sides, the reservoir will, when filled, present to the eye an unbroken surface of water over the entire space.

The inner sides of the reservoir are faced with heavy blocks of stone, laid in a cement of some eight inches in thickness, and filled in behind in the most durable and substantial manner.

The inner stone facing or sides are laid sloping from the bottom, at an angle, we should judge, of about 45 degrees, presenting an appearance of strength and durability calculated to defy not only the elements, but time itself.

> "While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand,
> And when Rome falls—the world."

As an indication of the great care taken to strengthen the embankments or walls, it may be well to state that the whole is surrounded with a deep or wide belt of clay or concrete puddle, which soon becomes almost as hard as granite itself, and literally binds the whole as with a band of rock. This belt of rock-clay is formed by excavating the earth to the depth of 10 to 40 feet, according to the irregularities of the surface, and 16 feet in width, which is filled with this clayey puddling, while in nearly a fluid state, which, as we observed, soon dries and hardens, and will give immense strength to the whole, and resist nearly as much lateral pressure as a wall of stone of equal dimensions. When one looks at the pyramidal walls of this huge basin, this outer structure would seem to be superfluous; but when we reflect upon the fearful consequences to the City that would follow the breaking away of a portion of the main embankment, we must acknowledge that it was most wise, as well as the part of prudence, to thus make all doubly secure, and to insure a sense of perfect security to our population. Thanks to good and practical engineering, we can all now

> "Sleep well o' nights,"

without the fear of receiving a *douche* bath some morning before rising from our comfortable beds.

This great work is an additional and most interesting feature of our noble Central Park, and will in a short time become a point of great attraction, not only to our own citizens, but of the curious from every part of the globe who visit the Metropolis.

The City itself will, within the lifetime of many who now help to make up this modern Babel, have extended its crowded limits quite up to the Harlem River, and the inhabitants will overflow its banks like an unrestrained sea into the County of Westchester. But a few years, and we shall see as many coming *down* town to visit the fresh water lake and sport on its artificial banks, as there will be going *up* to view this new wonder of human ingenuity.

But ere this day arrives, more reservoirs will be required; more feeders than the single one of the Croton River will be necessary to fill them and supply the rapidly increasing wants of the [illegible] descendants of FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co. may [illegible] hope to be the successful engineers and contractors to construct the additional works, and thus perpetuate their own as well as their fathers' names to each age and generation.

To-day, even, is not too soon to begin to consider the subject of an additional Distributing Reservoir. Another is even now required, and should adjoin the present one on Fortieth-street, on the plot of ground reserved for that purpose. Let not the iron throats of these great feeders dry up, or refuse to yield, from inefficiency, a sufficient supply of the Croton to satisfy our thirsty citizens.

But our object, in this notice, was more particularly to call attention to the Great Receiving Reservoir itself, and to the fact of its near completion.

For more than three years have the contractors, EGBERT N. FAIRCHILD, STEPHEN C. WALKER, ISAAC D. COLEMAN and HENRY J. BROWN, been assiduously engaged upon this work, employing, much of the time, more than 2,000 laborers daily. Faithful and untiring, they have earnestly met and overcome obstacles in its progress, which few would have effected, and this labor of Hercules will remain for ages a noble monument to their industry, perseverance and sagacity, and to their faithfulness and trustworthiness in the execution of their work, as well as to the liberality and foresight of the citizens of New-York and their representatives.

Its final completion should be a day of great rejoicing. On the day the waters are introduced into this grand receptacle of the health-inspiring element, a celebration of the event will doubtless take place when, as on the Union of the waters of the great lakes with the Atlantic Ocean through the Erie Canal, it will be celebrated by processions, ringing of bells and booming of cannon, when we can exclaim that the "waters of the hills meet in gladness together, and the world rejoices in the glory of the Lord.'

DREADFUL DISASTER.

Explosion of a Pyrotechnic Factory—A Number of Persons Killed and Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 29.

JACKSON's pyrotechnic factory, on Tenth and Reed streets, exploded early this morning. Four or five persons were killed, including a son of Mr. JACKSON. The head of one of the victims was blown nearly two squares, and various fragments of humanity were scattered about the ruins, presenting a most shocking sight. Ten or twelve others, boys and girls, were seriously injured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

We have gathered the following further particulars in regard to the distressing accident of this morning.

JACKSON had a Government contract for filling cartridges, and employed fifty girls and twenty-four men.

The number killed is not as yet ascertained.

The heads of three persons, with a number of arms and other fragments of bodies have been found in the neighborhood of the disaster.

The bodies of EDWARD JACKSON and JOHN MEHAFFEY, boys, have been recognized.

The following is a list of the injured:

MEN.

Washington Black,
Horace L. Sinnex,
Joseph Mukel.

BOYS.

Augustus Curtin,
John Logue,
Lewis Brown.

GIRLS.

Ann Lynch,
Ellen Lynch,
Mary Hazer,
Rebecca Emerick,
Diana Morritt,
Sarah Sloan,
Eliza Delaney,
Amanda Muller,
Eliza McAleer,
Sallie Fortescue,
Kate McDermott,
Agnes Wierson,
Isabella Loney,
Lizzie Craven,
Margaret McEwell.

The above were sent to the hospitals, while twenty-two others were taken to houses in the neighborhood.

One of the latter was a daughter of JACKSON, the proprietor of the factory.

To be added to the wounded are SAMUEL CURTIN and his three sisters.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 29—P. M.

The fate of many of the victims of the terrible disaster this morning is still unknown.

Out of seventy-eight persons employed in the building, only sixty-one have, thus far, been accounted for, including four known to be killed.

One of the men missing is supposed to have been blown to atoms.

Of the forty or fifty wounded at the hospitals and at their residences, it is feared that a considerable number will not recover.

The Loss of Fishing Vessels and their Crews off George's Banks.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 29.

The number of Gloucester fishing vessels lost off George's Banks in the gale of Feb. 24, was fifteen, and the number lost Jan. 1 was four. By the loss of these 19 vessels 138 men were drowned, leaving 70 widows and 147 children to be provided for. Contributions are solicited for these widows and orphans.

Military Tactics in Our Public Schools.

Since the question of introducing military drill as a regular exercise in our public schools has acquired new importance from the bill now pending in the State Legislature, it may be interesting to many to know how far the plan has already been tested, and with what results. We have recently had a most satisfactory exhibition of a private military academy, but it must be remembered that the Public Schools differ from such, in that they are composed of all classes of social condition, and in far greater numbers. It becomes necessary, therefore, to select from among these such boys as display aptitude for the stricter discipline of military tactics. This has been done in two, at least, of our first-class schools, and in one it has been carried to a great degree of perfection, so that the youthful company of cadets can bear comparison with the best trained bodies of private academies. They belong to School No. 10, in Wooster-st., and form daily in the large covered area attached to the school, or in pleasant weather they repair to a neighboring park, and go through their manœuvres, to the high satisfaction of the crowd which so novel a sight usually collects. These little fellows bear proudly aloft their rich silken banners, engraven with their title in letters of gold, "Robinson Zouaves," which is in honor of their instructor, who himself is a soldier of long practical experience, having shared the perils of glorious war during the entire Mexican campaign.

It is observable that the habit of instant obedience to a superior order which is imperceptibly acquired in the ranks, is one of the benefits arising from the daily drill; and also that an erect carriage and orderly demeanor is apt to distinguish the cadets in the usual routine of school-room duties, as such qualities are paramount essentials in their *rôle militaire*. In Grammar-school No. 35, which, apart from its superior conduct, has a great advantage in being composed of boys whose home culture is carefully looked to, we also find a similar organization calling itself the "Hunter Guard," in honor of the Principal. During the summer they might be seen on fine mornings collecting in the Washington Parade Ground, and thence marching in military order to their school near by. The Robinson Zouaves wear a uniform of French and American combined, consisting of bright crimson and deep blue; while the Hunter Guard don a plainer suit of grey, relieved with black and ornamented with gilt buttons. The officers, in some instances, are chosen from among the pupils, and this method incites a laudable emulation to deserve advancement. In school No. 35, emulation is encouraged solely by the hope of reward as is shown by the beautiful badge of the "Legion of Honor"—which upon the occasion of the late examination was presented by the Principal to the most diligent class in his school. This is better than punishment, and its influence will last longer.

Funeral of the Rhode Island Heroes.

From 10 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon the Astor House was crowded by thousands, who wished to pay respect to the memory of the gallant heroes, Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, and Capt. TOWER, who were killed at the battle of Bull Run, and were there lying in state.

At about 4 o'clock the bodies were removed to the hearses that were in waiting, and being escorted by a detachment from the Seventy-first and Thirty-seventh regiments, and a number of the Sixty-ninth, with whom the deceased had fought side by side at Bull Run, were conveyed to the Fall River boat, to be taken to Providence, there to be interred.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES.

Coincidences Between the Series of Gradation of Succession, of Growth and Distribution in the Animal Kingdom.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered, at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, his sixth lecture, before the Athenæum Association, previous to which he announced that, by request, he would deliver, on Monday, the 7th inst., a supplemental lecture, on which occasion he will endeavor to sum up the evidence in relation to the plan of creation.

Prof. AGASSIZ said that in his last lecture he presented the facts bearing upon the gradation which may be traced among plants, with a view of showing how an insight into the structure of the vegetable kingdom leads to a classification which is unquestionably more natural than those methods with which botanists began their studies a century ago; that the plants are arranged according to their rank, as determined by the structure and the coincidence between that series and the order in which plants have been introduced upon the surface of our earth, which is quite striking. We have in the animal kingdom a similar phenomenon; and not only does the series, which has been arranged according to structure, coincide with the order of introduction upon the earth, but also the phases of growth and their geographical distribution coincide. From whatever point we may view the animal kingdom, we find that they have one and the same thought expressed in different ways. If it were possible to compare our narrow range of thought with the plan of creation, we would notice something similar—we only present a new aspect of one idea. In creation, though there is the same unity, it is most comprehensive and impressive.

1. The animal kingdom is divided into a series of gradation, expressive of the rank which animals of one class have to one another, in their relative position, as determined by their structure.
2. A series of succession, expressive of the order in which these animals have been introduced upon the earth.
3. A series of growth, expressive of their progress from their first beginning in the egg.
4. A series of distribution, expressive of the distribution upon the earth, of members of the same class.

If these various series are examined and compared, we find that they have the same aspect. Not that they have the same value, size, quantity, or any such irrelevant conditions, but that they have features which correspond. Let us begin with the lowest class of the animal kingdom—the *polype* animals, which have one great cavity or sack, divided by internal partitions into a number of chambers. In sea anemones, the appendages which surround the upper end of the animal are simple tubes, each one of which corresponds to one of the chambers; their number is not defined, and they increase and enlarge with age. Polyps with many tentacles are inferior. [Polyps with eight of these feelers have two opposite the elongated end of the mouth, six placed three and three on opposite sides, midway between the others. Now, we find that according to structure, polyps of the latter and more highly developed classes, are found in the most recent geological periods, while those of the simpler and lower classes are found in the oldest deposits. Among the lower polyps there are those which remain single, while others form communities of various sizes, sometimes numbering hundreds of thousands. Then we place those which remain single lowest in the class; those which bed loosely next; those which bed compactly next; and those which, in addition to their compact body, control the whole community, are placed highest. When we have so arranged them, we find that the ancient corals are those which are either entirely simple, or formed the lowest communities. We find that they are more compact the nearer we approach recent geological periods; and it is not until we reach Iocene, Miocene and Pliocene geological periods, that we find the polyps, which stand above and control their community. If we examine the coral reefs of Eastern New-York, of Italy, of the Jurassic mountains in Switzerland, or the coral reefs now growing upon our Southern coast, we find that there is in this combination of the different species of corals of all these epochs, such gradation and succession as represent the same idea, the same feature, and the same combination as we have in the corals now living—evidently one and the same thought pervaded the production of all these, and yet there is such diversity, that every one of these corals of past ages is different from every other in following ages and from those now living. When we attempt to trace similar features among the higher animals, we sink under the burden of grandeur. [Applause.] But, having established the coincidence between the order of gradation and of succession among polyps, let us examine how polyps grow.

Polyps raise from eggs, as all animals, without exception, originate from eggs. The nature of the germ, the rapidity of growth, the covering or protecting envelope may differ, but the eggs of a hen, rabbit, fish and polyp present no special difference. The little polyp is a simple single animal, of an oval form, moving about freely by the aid of vibrating fringes covering its whole surface. It soon settles down upon one of its ends as a base. The animal assumes a pear shape. In that shape the depressed part deepens and forms a cavity; something like feelers are formed; but it has only a few, and all simple. Even in those which, in after life, assume complicated feelers, we have these simple feelers in the yolk. Even in those which afterwards form more or less compact communities, and not, as at first, simple individuals—even in those which have well defined feelers arranged in definite order, we find that they are not at first so symmetrically arranged. Even in those in which the hard parts are gradually developed, the young has no hard parts, so that these differences which we observe in polyps are introduced one after the other. We see, in the series of growth of the polyp, the same idea which is expressed in their complications of structure, and their diversity in past ages through all geological times. The lowest class (*sea anemones*) are only found in the Arctic regions. As we approach the temperate zones we find the higher classes, and the highest classes are only found among the genial climes of the tropics, so that the series of distribution coincides with the series of growth, as the series of growth coincides with the series of succession in time, and the series of gradation determined by complications of structure.

Take next the jelly fishes. They have played an important part in creation. We have three orders. The central class has four appendages with which to seize upon its prey. From its central cavity, hollow tubes radiate. Those which move by general contact of the body, and have no special apparatus for locomotion, belong to the lowest order. Those which move by locomotive appendages, as well as by means of the contact of the body, belong to the highest class. There is another type very similar to polyps, and for a long time mistaken for them. It is ascertained that the lowest species of jelly fishes lived before the highest, and the lowest have a polyp-like nature, and the young is like a little polyp. But we find that the polyp-like being, which has grown out of one egg, separates into a dozen or twenty individuals, each one of which grows into a jelly-fish. This shows a most intimate relation between the mode of growth of these animals and the gradation between members of the class. The lower ranks of jelly fishes are like the young of those which stand higher. The lowest resemble polyps, which precede them; and the lowest are found in the oldest beds of deposits. The order of succession and growth among the living, and mode of growth, present one and the same features. In their geographical distribution, we have the same thing repeated. The polyp, like jelly fishes, abound in cold regions—the higher classes in the temperate zones, and the highest in the tropics.

We therefore find that, as among polyps, rank succession, growth and distribution coincide in their living features, [applause,] so that the same general facts are observed in every class. Among echinoderms, star-fishes and sea-urchins, we can determine their relative standing much easier. Pedunculated starfishes are lowest, free star-fishes rank next, and that sea-urchins are superior to starfishes in structure, and holothuroided rank highest. In the lowest strata of the earth we find no sea-urchins or starfishes, nothing but crinoids. They are so numerous that they outnumber the animals of the same class at the present day. At Lockport, in this State, in the deposits of the silurian age, there have been more of these crinoids found than there are members of the whole class found at the present day along the whole coast from Labrador to Texas, showing that there was not such diversity in those days as we have now. At the present day we have along our coast starfishes and other classes, but no crinoids. In the devonian age we find nothing but crinoids. We have to come up to the carboniferous before we see anything but free starfishes, and even yet we have to come up to the middle ages before we find genuine free starfishes, and then we do not find sea-urchins. The coincidence of gradation are quite striking and beautiful in this class. We observe the most remarkable correspondence between the order in which these animals were introduced upon the earth, and the rank we must ascribe to them according to the complication of structure when we study only those that live at the present time. There is a coincidence, also, in the correspondence of their growth. The earliest specimens of sea-urchins have a large spine; our sea-urchins, at the present day, have a small spine. Take, the free starfishes; when they have grown to a certain size they drop from the stem and swim around like a free animal. Take, next, the echini, which, when they are young, have a small spine, as they grow older the spine increases. In that respect there seems to be a remarkable correspondence between those of earlier times, which have large spines, and the young of those which have a small spine at the present day, when they are in their first stage of development. The same laws illustrated in these instances prevail among other types of the animal kingdom.

Take molluscs, those in which the body is elongated, so that the transverse section exhibits the appearance of our fresh water mussels. Next to these we place those which have a regular shell, such as the oyster. Then those in which the two ends of the shell are nearly identical, but one side bulges more than the other. The brachupoids occupy the lowest order, the oyster occupies the middle position, and the mussels the highest. On the rocks of Eastern New-York brachupoids abound. They are the only shells found in these lower deposits; next we find the oyster, and in more modern times we have these symmetrical bivalves in great quantity. In geographical distribution, we have upon the surface of the earth but 210 of these brachupoids. We have many thousands of these higher bivalves; while the lowest class is common in coldest waters, we find in the tropics only those beautiful and luxuriant forms of the bivalve series. The oyster presents, in the temperate zone, the greatest diversity of form and size, and these are found in the greatest abundance. Investigation has thus established in this class, also, a coincidence in relative standing, in order of growth and of succession. [Applause.] Prof. AGASSIZ pursued the same line of argument with the crustacea, showing how that, by their peculiarities of structure, crabs were superior to lobsters, and lobsters to shrimps; how the lowest order is found in the colder, and the highest in the warmer regions; how that their order of creation was precisely in the order of their relations, the lowest first, as shown in works on fossils, in which the history of one period shows only pictures of shrimp species, while the history of a later period would give only pictures of craby species, and latest of the three would give only the pictures of the lobster species.

THE FIELD OF MANASSAS.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Bellows—An Exhibition of Trophies.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS lectured at Irving Hall last evening, on the "Field of Manassas," as viewed by himself at a visit on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. The Doctor had quite a collection of trophies from the field, which, with the utmost *nonchalance*, he arranged on the stage in the presence of the audience, remarking that one of the lessons learned at Manassas was to wait upon one's self. After a humorous reference to the correspondents and their remarkable stories, he said he would tell what he saw. The correspondents put what they saw and heard of in the same paragraph, without labelling each. [Laughter.] His narrative was compiled for the perusal of his family, and was read with but a slight company dress. He described the preparations for the journey, and his enjoyment in riding seventy-five miles on a McClellan saddle, the inspiriting appearance of the moving Union army. He did not see any of the log guns, or "quaker guns." He hoped that those guns really had existed, for else there would be an enormous amount of lying for some one to answer for.

In spite of his complaint of the correspondents, Dr. BELLOWS indulged in quite an extensive record of the opinions of various persons as to the strength of the rebels—estimated at about 105 000 men. He saw every indication that the rebels had been better cared for during the Winter than our men, so far as shelter was concerned. Evidence was plentiful that they had had plenty to eat, and likewise to drink. Enlivening the narrative with details of personal pleasure and discomfiture, losing the road, bivouacing, snoring, &c., the Dr. gave a running sketch of the scenes on the way. He, too, heard the stories about the barbarity of the rebels, in burning the bodies of the dead Union troops, making toys of their bones and drinking-cups of their skulls. The lecturer exhibited a skull and nameless bone, dug up on the field. He saw several bodies but partially buried; the heads and feet were absent in almost all cases. It was said that the men of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment were left unburied; but he declared these stories very much exaggerated. They had to hunt for hours before they saw these evidences of rebel barbarity. He himself saw six bodies. The trenches in which our dead were buried are plainly marked. He counted 24 dead horses in one spot, and one of the most terrible features of the field was the number of these dead horses in every imaginable position denoting an agonizing death. He saw none of the masked batteries, and therefore concluded that there was no necessity for the defeat of our army at Bull Run. He described the desolate condition of the ravaged houses of the flown rebels, the desecration of family relics, the destruction of works of taste and art. He, himself, had secured a copy of *Thucydides*, in Greek, to which he helped himself. A slave of a Mr. WEIR told him that the rebel slaveholders told their slaves that the Yankees were coming to steal them and sell them to "cubit." The older slaves and house-servants generally spoke kindly of their masters. The rumored mining of Manassas and piling of fortifications tier upon tier, was all boasting and bombast. He read a specimen of Southern chirography, being a letter of a rebel soldier to his sister. The spelling was execrable, but the writer evidently believed in the justice of his cause. In the barracks at Manassas they found plenty of excellent food which the rebels in their haste to leave could not destroy. The search for trophies on the field was vigorous and the late comers paid readily the prices charged by the earlier invaders. All manner of articles common to camp were plentiful, but speedily gathered up. He paid five dollars for a non-commissioned officer's sword. The lecturer gave a humorous account of losing provisions and clothing, and a Harper's Ferry musket, which seemed to have got in a habit of being *Floyd*-ulently abstracted. [Laughter.] In conclusion, the lecturer exhibited the sabres and bowie-knives, &c., packed up and bought on the field. One of the bowie-knives had inscribed on it, "Yankees Deth." [Laughter.] They were very economical of their spelling down South. [Laughter.] He also exhibited a rebel guidon, three sabres, bayonets, a chisel, a pocket-book, in a state of impecuniosity, a havelock, a cartridge-box, with ammunition, a box of percussion caps of rude manufacture.

In reference to the atrocities committed on the dead, Dr. BELLOWS remarked that there were doubtless barbarians in both armies, and that the Virginians with whom he had conversed expressed the greatest horror at such practices.

Dr. BELLOWS exhibited a number of pictures drawn and painted by Mr. TELFER, who was with the New-York Seventy-first Regiment at the battle of Bull Run, and had faithfully delineated the various scenes of interest in the vicinity. In conclusion, the Doctor read extracts from a number of letters found in rebel quarters. One was from a school-girl, much as girls generally write. Another was from a Southern lady, who said "the war was doing the South good, and she hoped it would continue until the South was renovated and made over"—he hoped so too. [Laughter.] Another letter was from one of the "Alabama Brothers," who thought the name was "too dinged peaceable," and wrote altogether a very funny letter. One tract picked up was entitled, "Evidences of a Gracious State."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN WITH TWO WIVES.—Officer VAN ARSDALE, of the Third Precinct, brought before Justice STEERS, yesterday, a man named CHARLES H. FLEMING, upon the charge of bigamy. From the testimony elicited upon the examination, it appears that the accused was married to a Miss BUTT, on the 21st of December last. His lawful wife, Mrs. ROWENA FLEMING, was at that time living in this City. Since his latter marriage he has lived with his new wife until a few days since, when she, by some means, became satisfied that he had another wife living, whose rights were paramount to hers. She charged him with the crime, but he stoutly and persistently denied it. Her fears were thus allayed to some extent, until the first wife was discovered, when measures were taken for his arrest. When brought before the Court and confronted by his two wives, he emphatically denied all knowledge of wife No. 1, but admitted that he was married to Miss BUTT last December, and insisted that the latter was his legal and only wife. The testimony of the clergyman who officiated at the marriage between him and wife No. 1, induced the Court to think otherwise. The clergyman who performed the ceremony at the second marriage, was also present, and testified that the prisoner was married by him to Miss BUTT, at the time above mentioned. FLEMING is said to be a man of means, and he insists that this prosecution is a conspiracy to defraud him of his money. The Justice held him in $2,000 bail, to answer the charge of bigamy.

THE FATE OF A FEMALE SLAVER.—Mrs. WATSON, the notorious female slaver, who was driven from this her native City, last Summer, owing to the action of the United States authorities in respect to those engaged in the Slave-trade, died recently in Cadiz, Spain, under circumstances of the most melancholy character. At the time she left this City, three charges were brought against her. She was found to have been engaged in fitting out three vessels for the Slave-trade, and indictments to that effect were found by the Grand Jury. She made her escape very suddenly, when she found the evidence was accumulating against her. Information received by the last steamer states that she, having heard of the failure of her vessels on this side; that three indictments were hanging over her here; and that the registers of three vessels which she had chartered in Cadiz for the same business, had been withdrawn by the Consul, it is believed that she fell back into some of the bad habits which she had contracted while pursuing her masculine business in New-York, and soon terminated her existence by the bottle. Mrs. WATSON's maiden name was MARY JANE LACKEY. She was born in Frankfort, between William and Gold streets. She was divorced from her husband several years ago, and with the exception of a brother, who is a very respectable official of this City, she had no relatives in this country.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—As the early train from New-Haven was coming down yesterday morning, the engineer discovered a woman walking ahead on the track, nearly opposite to Motthaven. He at once blew his whistle, and gave the signal to have the brakes applied. The train was stopped as soon as possible, but for some unexplained reason the woman made no effort to get off the track until the train was close on her. She then made an attempt to jump aside, but was caught by the cow-catcher, thrown to the ground, and the engine passed over a portion of her body. She was put aboard the train and brought down to Bellevue Hospital and died soon afterward. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The engineer, and other employes of the road, were exonerated from all blame.

CITIZENS OF NEW ENGLAND AND THE WOUNDED.—At a meeting of New-Englanders, held at the Astor House on Friday, the 28th of March, 1862, it was

Resolved, That a general meeting of the citizens and sons of New-England to be held on Monday evening next, the 31st instant, to arrange for providing suitable care, attendance and accommodation for wounded New-England soldiers as they pass through this City on their way homeward from the war.

In accordance with this resolution the citizens and sons of New-England are invited to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday at 8 P. M.

J. GREEN PIERSON, Chairman.

CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—Two workmen named HENRY JAMES and WILLIAM MACKENZIE were seriously injured yesterday morning by a fall from a scaffolding, which was erected by a building in East Twenty-first-street. The scaffolding seemingly gave way, and the men fearing a crash jumped hastily to a lower portion of it, on which they landed insecurely, and missing their foothold fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-four feet. JAMES was seriously bruised about the shoulders, and MACKENZIE received some internal injury, which will, it is feared, prove mortal.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—David W. Mills, to the Ninth Precinct; John Turnure, to the Fourth, Brooklyn; Maltby G. Pierson, to the First, Brooklyn. *Resignations.*—Thomas D. Reed, of the Third Precinct; Charles Murphy, of the Fifth; Ralph Van Brunt and Abram V. Davis, of the Eighth; Wm. O'Brien, of the Ninth, and George C. Platt, of the Seventeenth. Detectives Devoe and Sampson, who have been for some time past detailed to assist the United States Marshal, have been transferred to patrol duty; Devoe to the Seventeenth Precinct, and Sampson to the Twenty-ninth.

A MONTH'S BUSINESS AT ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.—During the month of February, the Police Justices at Essex Market heard 1,162 cases, of various kinds. The number for the corresponding month of 1861, was 1,282. Of these the following are the proportions of some of the offences:

	1862.	1861.
Petit Larceny, Feb.	95	99
Vagrancy, Feb.	97	105
Grand Larceny, Feb.	11	11
Assault and Battery, Feb.	162	185
Intoxication, Feb.	431	525

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—While the funeral procession was passing the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, Mr. HUGH DEMPSTER, from Rochester, slipped upon a piece of orange peel, and fell heavily upon the pavement. The crowd, pressing on rapidly, trod upon him for several seconds, until his cries attracted the attention of Mr. SWINTON, who picked him up, conveyed him to a neighboring drug-store, where his leg, which was broken, was attended to.

SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE ON A CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING SOLDIERS.—JOHN B. GILES, the Staten Islander, who was arrested last week on a charge of defrauding soldiers stationed on the Island, and purchasing army clothing stolen by them, was yesterday committed to Fort Layfayette by United States Marshal MURRAY on an order from the Secretary of War.

ANOTHER GAMBLER ARRESTED.—Sergeant WILSON, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested PATRICK MACKEY, *alias* "Lame Mackey," upon a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY. He is charged by Officer PALMER, of the same Precinct, with keeping a gambling-house at No. 119 Mercer-street. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—A female child, two or three days old, was found dead, yesterday, in an alley-way between Broome and Grand streets. Dr. BEACH made an examination of the body, and testified upon the inquest that death had been produced by strangulation. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from strangulation, by some person unknown.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to March 28, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 21	148	149	297
Admitted to March 28	39	23	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	21	28	49
Died	4	2	6
Remaining at date	162	142	304

Males, 272; females, 32.

LAW REPORTS.

Opinion of the Court Reversing the Tomlinson Judgment Against the City.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Theodore E. Tomlinson vs. The Mayor, &c.—This action has been several times stated in this paper. The decision of the Court reversing the judgment was given in the TIMES of the 27th inst. The following is the opinion of the Court in full:

DALY, F. J.—This is an appeal from a judgment entered upon a report of the referees, by which it is found that the City is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $32,256 91, for professional services rendered by him while filling the office of Attorney to the Corporation, which services, the referees find, formed no part of his official duties.

The appeal comes up solely upon the judgment record. Exceptions were taken to the finding of the Referees upon certain questions of fact, but a case was not made within the time required, and the only question that we have to pass upon is, whether the statement of facts set forth in the Referee's report, and which forms part of the record, is sufficient to warrant the judgment.

The Referees find, as a matter of fact, that the plaintiff was appointed Attorney to the Corporation on the 12th of May, 1847. Before his appointment the salary of the officer was fixed at $2,000, per annum, and the duties of that officer, as defined by an ordinance, were to commence and prosecute all suits for breaches of the laws and ordinances of the Corporation, all suits arising under the Charter of the City, and all actions upon the laws of the State, where the penalty was given to the Corporation, or to the Overseer of the poor of the City.

On the 8th of May, 1848, it was provided by ordinance that the law business of the Alms-House Department, and of the Alms-House Commissioners, should thereafter be performed by the Attorney of the Corporation; and on the 28th of November following, the salary of that officer was increased by an addition of $3,000 per annum, which was to take effect and be payable from the 8th day of May previous, and this additional salary was to be for transacting the law business of the Alms-House Department, and for prosecuting suits arising out of the business of that department, and was to be a full compensation for all costs and counsel fees as against the defendants in all cases where such suits had been commenced since the 8th day of May previous.

On the 18th day of December following, the plaintiff, at the request of the defendants, was substituted as their attorney in the place of Edmond J. Porter, Esq., in six suits in the Supreme Court, in which the people of this State were plaintiffs, and in thirty-seven suits in this Court, in which the defendants were plaintiffs, all of which had been commenced before the 8th day of May, 1848; and it is for the services rendered in these suits that the referees have found that the plaintiff is entitled to recover against the City $21,129 52 as costs taxed between attorney and client, upon due notice to the defendants, and the sum of $9,950 for counsel fees, together with the interest, to the amount of $1,177 49, making in all the sum of $32,256 91.

The Referees find, in their conclusion of law, that the services rendered by the plaintiff in these forty-three suits were no part of the duties imposed upon him by the Ordinance of the 8th of May, 1848, but were independent of such duties, and were not included in the compensation awarded for the performance of such duties by the Ordinance of the 28th of November, 1848, and of stating this as their conclusion of law, they find that the defendants are indebted to the plaintiff in the sum stated.

All that appears by the statement of facts respecting these suits is their titles, the Court in which they were brought, that they were commenced before the 8th of May, 1848, and that the plaintiff had no connection with them until he was substituted as the attorney for the defendants in the place of Mr. Porter.

The extra compensation of $3,000 per annum was given for transacting the law business of the Almshouse Department, and for prosecuting suits arising out of the business of that Department, commenced after the 8th of May, 1848. Whether it is to be understood from this that the plaintiff was to be separately compensated independent of his salary of $5,000 for services he might render in suits growing out of the business of the Almshouse Department, which had been commenced before the 8th of May, 1848, is a question that does not arise upon this record, as the fact is not found by the Referees that these forty-three suits arose out of the business of that Department. All that is found as matter of fact respecting them is what has been stated, and for all that appears in that statement they have been actions which the plaintiff was bound, as Corporation Attorney, to prosecute under the ordinance existing at the time of his appointment. The fact that he was substituted as attorney in them at defendant's request, in the place of Mr. Porter, and that before that he had no connection with them, discloses nothing as to the nature of the suits, or whether they were or were not connected with the business of the Alms-house Department. They may have been, but there is nothing to upon the statement of facts recorded to show it. This is a judgment against the City for a large sum, greater than the annual salary of the Corporation Attorney would be for six years, and as we know nothing of what took place before the Referees, as the testimony presented to them is not before us, it is our duty to see that the facts found by them fully sustain the judgment entered upon their finding. It may be argued that the fact that these forty-three suits arose out of the business of the Alms-house Department is implied by the conclusion of law of the Referees, that conclusion indicating that they regarded them as suits of that nature commenced before the 8th of May, 1848. But this is not sufficient. It must be distinctly found as a fact that they were suits growing out of the business of that Department, if that fact is necessary to sustain the legal conclusion arrived at by the Referees, and the judgment predicated upon it. Everything asserted to support the judgment must appear in the statement of facts. The Code says that Referees "must state the facts found and the conclusions of law separately." No fact, therefore, is or can be implied from the conclusions of law; they follow as the result of facts separately stated. As it is not found in the statement of facts that these suits arose out of the business of the Almshouse Department, there is no foundation whatever for a legal conclusion that the services rendered in them formed no part of the plaintiff's official duties. If any conclusion is to be drawn from the facts stated, it is that they did.

If it had been found that they were suits growing out of the Almshouse Department, I do not wish to be understood as conceding that even then this judgment could be sustained. There are other grave objections to it, which it is not necessary now to discuss. It is sufficient to say that the legal conclusion of the referees, that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendants the sum of $32,256 91, is not sustained by the facts embodied and set forth in their report.

Moses Ely and Henry H. Anderson for the Corporation, appellants; Wm. M. Evarts for the plaintiff, respondent.

The Profits of the Hackley Contract—An Injunction to Stop the Payments.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. Hackley, Thomas Hope, Anthony Hope, and Robert T. Haws.—This was an application for an order of injunction against the defendants, and for the appointment of a receiver.

The object of the proceeding was to prevent the Corporation of the City from paying over any more money to HACKLEY and the HOPES for work executed under the noted contract for cleaning the streets.

Counsel for the application stated that the plaintiff had a joint interest in the contract, and that his rights were not particularly respected by his associates, who, as stated, pocketed the semi-monthly payments of $11,225, without accounting to the plaintiff for his share thereof.

An order was made requiring the defendants to show cause on Tuesday next, and in the meantime an injunction was ordered restraining the Comptroller from paying over to them any more of the proceeds of the contract.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for the application.

The Law of Guaranty—How One "Brother" Had Confidence in the Other, and the Result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Henry S. Scudder vs. R. B. Yond.—This was an action to recover the sum of $259 for goods sold to one William J. Marshall, the payment of which, as alleged, was guaranteed by the defendant. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff trusted Marshall at the special request of the defendant, upon his guaranty that he would pay for the goods in the event of non-payment by Marshall. It is also alleged that plaintiff requested payment of Marshall, and that before the commencement of this action, notice was given of the failure on the part of Marshall to pay, and a demand of the defendant was made.

The answer contained a denial of the matters contained in the complaint. On the trial the plaintiff produced in evidence the following letter, upon which he relied as the guaranty from defendant:

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 30, 1858.

J. H. Mecabe, Esq.:

DEAR BRO.: The bearer, Wm. J. Marshall, is doing a safe little business here, in the grocery line, and desires to be acquainted with some good wholesale grocer in New-York, where he may make a bill, paying part cash and *part in his note*. I am so little acquainted with any one in this line, that I take the liberty of asking you to introduce the bearer to some good place. He is a member of our church here, married, and has my confidence. *This letter may be used by him as an indorsement of his purchases.* Very truly yours, R. B. YARD.

The plaintiff also relied upon a letter subsequently written to him by the defendant, in which it was claimed that he recognized his liability for the purchases involved in this action. The Court held that the letter of Oct. 30 did not constitute a continuing guaranty, and that it did not appear that the defendant knew of the subsequent purchases, when the second letter was written; but even if he did know of them when the second letter was written, the recognition was not binding within the statute of frauds. The Court dismissed the complaint.

J. C. Carter for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and W. S. Yard for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Dr. Chas. Cobel, convicted some time since of "causing a pregnant woman to miscarry," was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year—the extent of the penalty provided by statute.

Wm. Roberts, convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon at a saloon in Fulton Market, was fined $50.

Jas. Williams, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Petition of Louisa M. Wilkes et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Betts vs. Freeman et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Woodward vs. Hinchman.—Motion denied, without costs, and without prejudice to any future application.

Connell vs. Suydam.—Motion granted, upon paying Term fee and disbursements of March Term, and $7 costs of motion, and consenting to have cause set down in some short time, as the defendant may elect.

Daly vs. Clapp.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. Sturgis, Jr., et al.—Motion denied on the $7 costs, unless plaintiff elect in ten days to make the proposed amendments. In such case the order must be made according to the nature of the amendments, the costs to be the same.

Scveit et al. vs. Sturgis, Jr., et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs in each case.

Kellogg vs. Baker.—The defendant must amend his answer in ten days after service of the order entered herein, or the same must be stricken out, and the plaintiff must have $10 costs, to be costs in the action.

Wright vs. Eddy.—The defendant may have a commission with stay, unless plaintiff stipulate as required in such case, commission to be without a stay of proceedings; costs of motion fixed at $10, to be costs in the cause.

Van Schorning vs. Mitchell et al.—The clerk is at liberty to adjust costs if he thinks proper; no harm can be done until the defendant undertakes to enter up a judgment for them. As there is no motion pending, there can be no costs on this application.

Mason vs. Ring.—Motion granted as directed in opinion, with $10 costs to abide event.

Ball vs. Weed.—Defendant let in to defend on paying a term fee and disbursements, and $7 costs of opposing the motion, and Sheriff's fees on arrest; waiving action for false imprisonment and effect of arrest as satisfaction. Judgment to stand as security.

Spring vs. Cameron.—Motion denied, with $7 costs to abide event.

Palmer vs. Potter.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Before Justice White.

Fash vs. Byrne.—Motion denied.

Before Justice Barbour.

Read et al. vs. Myers et al.—Motion for an injunction and Receiver granted, so far as relates to the defendants Worthington and Knapp, and the property and assets alleged to have been assigned to them and their proceeds. Order to be settled before me at Special Term, upon one day's notice to the attorneys of those defendants.

The motion as to the defendant Myers is denied.

Gibson vs. Rice et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Wilkeson vs. Platt et al.—Ordered and adjudged that the defendants recover judgment for the dismissal of the complaint, with costs.

Smiler, assignee, et al. vs. The Mayor et al. of New-York.—Judgment for the defendants upon demurrer to plaintiffs complaint.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Brush vs. Kohn.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BOSWORTH.

Gilman vs. Oliver.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice MONCRIEF.

Before Justices Moncrief, Robertson, White, Barbour and Monell.

The Chatham Bank vs. Betes impleaded.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by BARBOUR, J.

Filden vs. Lakens et al.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MONELL, J.

Before Justices Moncrief, Robertson, White and Monell.

Fowler vs. Holbrook, Executor, &c.—Judgment for the plaintiff, upon the verdict.

Before Justices Bosworth, Moncrief and Robertson.

Howard, (Surviving Partner,) vs. Holbrook, Executor, &c.—Judgment for the plaintiff, upon the verdict. Opinion by Justice [illegible]. [illegible] concurring. Robertson dissents.

Carpenter vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.—Order reversed, with liberty, however, to defendants to re-enter order of discontinuance, on terms.

Cheeseman, appellant, vs. Sturges, respondent.—Judgment affirmed.

Stewart & Howell, respondents, vs. Ketelas—Judgment affirmed.

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SUGAR CREEK,
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NEWBERN,
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DIED.

BROWN.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, March 27, MARIA, wife of Henry Brown, aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GROTECLOSS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 29, of scarlet fever, HAMILTON JAYNE, only son of John H. and Laura K. Grotecloss, aged 3 years, 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, 432 Hudson-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HALEY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29, MARY ANN HALEY, aged 26 years, a native of Canturk, County of Cork, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 459 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MORTON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, March 27, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH T. MORTON.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jersey City, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the family vault, Paterson, N. J., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 149.—March 29, 1862.
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58, 12, 23, 17, 48, 28, 32, 74, 7, 43, 53, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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MILITARY.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN,
LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS
AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

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Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
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Recruiting Officers.

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WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

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DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.
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For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.
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Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges.
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion,
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Eruptions on the Face,
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Pain in the Back,
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Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,
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PALLID COUNTENANCE,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
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THE GREAT DIURETIC,
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CURES ALL DISEASES
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And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.
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Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
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☞ Cut out the Advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, 10,559 bbls. Flour, 1,707 bbls. and 1,395 bags Corn Meal, 1,160 bushels Wheat, 3,180 bushels Corn, 1,492 bushels Rye, 2,783 bushels Oats, 4,660 bushels Malt, 2,859 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,417 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 601 bbls., including 333 bbls. Pots, and 268 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade of the past week has been very moderate, but more buyers have been in the market, and holders anticipate an early revival of the demand for desirable work. Prices are quoted irregularly. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "There continues to be a good feeling in the Boot and Shoe trade and the business keeps quite up to expectation. Buyers from the West are still here in considerable number, and the trade with that section is quite equal to last year. New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia buyers have also purchased to a fair extent during the week. The Nova Scotia and Provincial trade is improving and New-England buyers are purchasing more freely as the season advances. All seasonable work is held firm and brings fair prices, as the stock of goods offering does not exceed the wants of the trade. The auction sales of the week were well attended. Some 1,320 cases were disposed of, valued at [illegible]. With manufacturers there is no change to notice. They are engaged mostly on orders, and look for a fair business for a month or two to come. For California there have been moderate sales. Late advices report the San Francisco market dull, but prices remained about the same. No exports to California from this port or New-York the past week." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	561	4,246
Since Jan. 1	11,093	39,584
Total	11,654	43,830

COAL—Foreign has been in moderate request. Mr. [illegible] reports sales of 620 tons of Lancashire Steam at $5 25; 350 do. Scotch Steam, $5 50; 300 do. Scotch Cannel, $6; 230 do. Newcastle Gas, $5 50; 333 tons Pictou, at $3 75; and 186 do. Damaged Cannel, $4 35, each.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand to-day, at prices ranging from 27½c.@28½c., for Middling Up.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in light supply and fair request, at uniform prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are selling regularly, at $3 75@$4 37½ per cwt. Mackerel have been depressed, including small No. 1, at $9 50@$9 62½, and No. 2, at $7 50@$7 62½ per bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring remain as last noticed. Smoked Herring have been sparingly purchased, at 23c.@24c. for scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1, per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been in pretty fair demand to-day, at somewhat firmer, though not at quotably higher prices. The reported sales reach 10,470 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 55, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 15@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (which are not plenty,) at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 30@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at former prices; sales 800 bbls. at $5 45@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $5 20@$5 25; extra at $5 30@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 580 bbls. Rye Flour is more sought after, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $2 90@$3 00 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, to-day, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales 8,200 bushels, including poor Canada Club, at $1 15; Red Winter, at $1 34; Amber Jersey, at $1 38; Red do., at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been freely offered, and has declined, closing heavily; sales 80,000 bushels, at 56c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 56c.@57c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and are very firm, including Canadian at 38c.@39c.; Western at 38c.@39c.; State at 39c.@39½c. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 80c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bush.: sales 2,500 bushels. Barley continues scarce and quiet; sales 1,100 bushels, including State at 95c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair supply and very moderate demand at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Have been more abundant and less buoyant in price. Week's receipts 44,103 Hides, and 180 bales do.; week's sales, 25,370 Hides, and 224 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 12,400 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., at 26c.@26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,100 Porto Cabello, 21@22 ℔s., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 800 Rio Hache, 18 ℔s., at 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,800 Aspinwall, 21 ℔s., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 400 West Indies, 16 ℔s., on private terms; 800 Western, 23 ℔s., at 17@18c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 224 bales Calcutta Cow, 8⅜@9 ℔s., on private terms; 430 Wet Salted Barbados, 55 ℔s., on private terms; 2,600 City Slaughter, 70@80 ℔s., at 8c.@8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 540 Western Slaughter, 60 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 60@70 ℔s., at 8½c. cash; rejecting bad hides; 1,500 W. S. Rio Grande Horse, 32 ℔s., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 205,100 dry Hides, 11,700 wet salted do., 300 Horse Hides, and 800 bales East India Hides.

IRON—The principal demand has been for American Pig, including No. 1 at $21, and No. 2 at $20, cash, ₱ ton, for immediate and future delivery. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "Iron is firm but quiet, the high views of holders limiting the operations in Pig Metal to some 600 tons anthracite, in lots, at $22 for No. 1, and $21 for No. 2, on time. 16,000 tons Glendon gray forge, and 1,000 tons mottled do., also sold at $21 for the former and $20 for the latter, on 6 months' credit, and 150 tons old car-wheels at $23, cash. In manufactured there is a fair business doing, and bars and rails command full prices, most of the mills being well off for orders."

LATHS—Eastern are inactive at $1 12½ ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—Hemlock tanned Sole has been quiet, while Oak tanned do. has been in moderate demand. Prices have not varied. Week's receipts of Sole, 48,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 230 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 36c.@37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate demand prevails for Resin at former prices, and Spirits Turpentine at $1@$1 05 ₱ gallon. Small lots of North County Tar were sold at $8 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, at $13@$13 12½, chiefly $13 for Mess, and $10 37½@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,600 bbls., chiefly last evening. Dressed Hogs, at 4½c.@5¼c. ₱ ℔. Cut Meats are salable and firm, at 5¾c.@7c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon continues active and buoyant. Sales 800 boxes, at 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔. Lard is in lively demand, at very full rates; sales 2,000 tcs. and bbls., very poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in fair request, at steady rates; sales since our last, 280 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is pretty active and firm, at 9c.@13c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in demand, at 6c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Is in limited demand, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk request, at somewhat firmer prices; sales 3,200 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., and Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@8¼c.; also, 950 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c., and 4,500 bags China, on private terms, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 ℔s. at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,600 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon, showing a further advance.

WINES—Sales were reported, to-day, of 100 quarter casks Sherry, at $1 30 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Carpet manufacturers have been purchasing more freely, and at uniform prices. Clothing wools have attracted very little attention. The week's sales include 87,000 ℔s. domestic fleece, medium and fine grades, at 44c.@50c.; 22,000 ℔s. domestic pulled, at 40c.@46c.; 100 bales washed Smyrna, at 28c.; and 300 bales Donskoi, Cordova, &c., on private terms. In Boston, sales were made of 300,000 ℔s. domestic, at prices ranging from 45c.@50c. for fleece, with an occasional choice lot 1c.@2½c. per ℔. higher. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "An auction sale of 550,000 ℔s. fleece comes off on the 10th of next month, embracing some very fine and choice lots, which will, no doubt, attract the attention of buyers." In Philadelphia, business has been very dull, and prices have not varied materially.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active to-day, though rates have not varied. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5½d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d.; Peas, 7½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 35s., and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.; and Tallow, 20s. per ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 800 tons, to Shanghai, Coal at $10 Mexican; one, 730 tons, to Melbourne, $12,750, thence from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, with two others, 1,188 tons and 1,180 tons, (now bound out,) Guano, £5 15s.; one, 348 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $40; a British brig, 324 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,625; a brig, 180 tons, to the Windward, $1,000; a British brig, 1,300 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,350; a brig, 198 tons, from Philadelphia to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 45c. and Molasses $3; a brig, 290 tons, hence from Portland to Matanzas and back to New-York, $6 ₱ hhd. under deck; a British brig, 208 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 38c., and Molasses, $2 50; a brig, 190 tons, to South side Cuba and back, 40c.; one, 195 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 38c.; one, 220 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 38c., Melado, 35c., and Molasses, $3; one, 297 tons, to Havana, $1,350; a schooner, 149 tons, to Cardenas and back, Molasses, $3 25, on and under deck; a British schooner, 600 bbls., to St. Martin, 75c. ₱ bbl.; one, 150 tons, to Nassau, N. P., with privilege of a salt island, and back, $900.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 20
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23

FROM AMERICA.

Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write, "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TO LEASE—Nos. 25 and 29 West 45th-st., four-story brown-stone houses, each 20x50, in perfect order; new, with modern improvements, sub-cellars, &c. Lots 20x100.5. Rent moderate to good tenants. Also, southwest corner of Greenwich and Bethune sts., about 90 feet square, large frame house. Also, to let the marble store, 447 Broadway, in whole, or in part. Apply to J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, A HOUSE AND lot; the house contains all the modern improvements, and near the ferry; or will exchange for a farm within 20 miles of New-York City and near a railroad dépôt; also, three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms, very easy. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 75 West-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE first-class four-story high stoop brown-stone front house, No. 50 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—complete with all the modern improvements, and handsomely furnished. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 5 P. M., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone English basement house No. 305 West 22d-st.; has all the modern improvements; neighborhood very good. Price, with furniture, $11,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Rent, with furniture, $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE—The large and ornamental 4-story brown-stone front house, No. 16 West 22d-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot 27.3x98.9; house 70 feet deep. Can be seen only by permit from ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement dwelling-house, No. 293 2d-av., west side; also, for sale, 200 shares of New-Haven Railroad Stock. $50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 69 Columbia-st., or of S HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, of full width and 65 feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE—THE fine house and lot No. 50 East 15th-st., near Union-square and Academy of Music, by JAMES M. MILLER & KENNELLY, at Merchants' Exchange, April 1, at 12 o'clock. May be seen March 31, between 9 and 12 A. M.

GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE—ON 12TH, 14th, 26th and 28th sts. All at moderate prices, and with good titles. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERchandise or real estate, two brown-stone front dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk from the Fulton and Catharine ferries. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings; modern improvements; in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; also, new tenement houses in the 19th Ward. Inquire of WILLIAM A. JACK, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE CHOICEST and most beautifully located farms in Western New-York, containing 200 acres, in Canandaigua, on the west side of the Lake; 41 acres, with a large stone mansion and out-buildings, (all built within the last five years,) two orchards grafted fruit and small fruits of choicest kinds, within the corporation. Fine view of the village, lake, and surrounding country. The 41 acres, with buildings and orchards will be sold separate, or 66 acres, with buildings, &c., together; or the whole 200 acres, including 30 acres choice timber land, with three orchards and 45 acres wheat on the ground. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. HEBARD, Canandaigua, or M. BEEMAN, No. 130 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

BEAUTIFUL FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, first-class buildings, well timbered, watered and abundance of fruit, fine yard, shade, &c., pleasantly situated near dépôt and village, in New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from City, for sale. A bargain offered.

S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 132 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, LEASE, OR WORK ON SHARES—At Hempstead, L. I., eight minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; 50 acres or more; a very good house, stable and large barn, all in good order, possession at once. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., Nos. 203 and 205 Centre-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. G. BENNETT on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A FARM AT RAHWAY, N. J., 1½ miles from railroad dépôt, pleasantly situated on high ground, good buildings, a variety of fruit trees, &c., with 10 or 30 acres of land. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FARM CONTAINING 21 ACRES, good buildings, plenty of fruit, at Bloomfield, N. J., half an hour's ride by cars from Jersey City; six trains each way per day. Inquire of BEEBE & HALL, No. 27 Beekman-st.

A FARM WANTED IN WESTCHESTER County, worth from $9,000 to $12,000, in exchange for City property paying 10 per cent. Will pay part cash. Must be in good order, and near a dépôt, within 35 miles. Address P. S. BROWN, No. 27 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE farm or country seat of 70 acres at Flushing; good buildings of all kinds, near the dépôt and landing, and will be sold on easy terms.

E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM IN TRUMbull County, Ohio, 161 acres—unincumbered—would exchange for dry-goods, or for a house in New-York or Brooklyn. Address A. W., Box 1,842 Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD, on SABBATH EVENING, March 30, at 7½ P. M., in the First Reformed Dutch Church, near City Hall, Brooklyn, in aid of the Board of Publication for Supplying Religious Reading to the Army and Navy. Statements and addresses may be expected from the Agent, an army officer and Chaplain; Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. WILLETTS, Pastor, who will preside and make the closing address. All are cordially invited to attend. The meeting is expected to be one of great interest and importance. We must act at once for the religious welfare of our men in arms—especially for the sick and wounded—both friends and foes. Come with large hearts and full hands.

PROF. MATTISON, HAVING RETURNED from a visit to Centerville, Bull Run battlefield and Manassas, will preach, as usual, in his church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prof. M. will lecture in the same church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, on the incidents of his recent trip—*Contrabands—The Quaker Guns—Bull Run Battle, &c.* Admission 25 cents—for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES BACHMAN, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M. by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN; and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor—who will, by special request, repeat the first part of his sermon on *The Babe of the Bulrushes*, and the second part the succeeding SABBATH EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. The usual monthly meeting of the children of the Sabbath School in the church, commencing at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by a stranger. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Pastor. Subject—*Maintenance of the Christian Profession.* At 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*Encouragement to the Tempted.* The public are invited. Seats free.

"THE END OF THE WORLD ABOUT 1864-69," according to Rev. Drs. Cumming, Croly, Keith, Bickersteth, and more than 50 other expositors, will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M. Also, on *Louis Napoleon, the Anti-Christ*, at 4 P. M., on SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the evening.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts., Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. LINDSAY, of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—The Rev. Dr. HOLDICH will preach a sermon, in behalf of the American Bible Society, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon sermon will embrace a review of God's dealings with the Church while worshiping in the 7th-av., which they expect soon to leave for another location. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Manner of the Reconstruction of the Union, and our Responsibility to God for the Exclusion of Slavery from it.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

BAPTISM.—FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS. At 7½ o'clock, P. M., preaching by Rev. D. GROESBECK. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon.

ST. JOHNS M. E. CHURCH—53RD-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. EDWARD THOMPSON, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; preaching also in the EVENING; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF DIVINE UNITY.—THE MEMbers of the church and all liberal, devotional souls are invited to its ministrations, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (3 o'clock,) at room No. 20 Cooper Institute. L. JUDD PARDEE will speak, as impressed, on an interesting theme.

SHAKING OF THE POWERS OF HEAVEN, *With the Coming of Christ in His Glorified Kingdom.* Preaching on the above subjects by ELDER W. ROWORTH, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 3d-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, March 30, Rev. RALPH HOYT, by request, will repeat a discourse on *The relation of each citizen to the present calamities of the country.* Service at 10½ A. M., and 3¼ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinee Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 30, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on the *Deluge.*

A FUNERAL SERMON OF MRS. JENNIE EMERY, daughter of Rev. W. S. HALL, will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH. He will also preach in the MORNING upon *The Christian Race.*

REV. R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D., PASTOR of the Church of the Pilgrims, will deliver his popular lecture on *The Relations of a Just War to a Nation's Development*, in the State-st. Congregational Church, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents—children 10 cents.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, Rev. N. HESTON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting after the evening sermon. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CONFIRMATION.—RT. REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation, in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ o'clock.

THE REV. ROBERT LOURY WILL preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 30th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., and at the latter service will administer the ordinance of Christian baptism to several candidates.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. WM. D. MORTON will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRIStian Alliance, will preach in Barnum's Museum on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The views of the speaker on several important questions, handed in, will be given. Seats free to all, and a collection taken.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF WM. H. BUSH. —Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach the funeral sermon of Mr. Bush, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL R. WILSON, D. D., PASTOR elect of Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach, (D. V.) in the church at the corner of Crosby-st., on SUNDAY, the 30th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—HEAVEN and Hell, as taught in the Holy Word; by Rev. ABIEL SILVER, at the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near the 5th-av. SUNDAY EVENING services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Sermon by Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D.

A SERMON ON THE RECOGNITION OF *Friends after Death*, will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning at 10½.

PROPHETICAL ERRORS.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon will be preached in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near Canal,) by Rev. JOHN MORGAN, respecting *The Errors Held by Some on the Millenium.*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

NOW IS THE TIME!—THE PROPHET SNOW will preach once more in the Congregation of Mount Zion, Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Present Great Crisis of the World and its Results.* Strangers welcome.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Prof. C. MIEL, ON SUNDAY and EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, at the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

THE UNITY OF MANKIND.—"THE UNITY OF MANKIND." Dr. THOMPSON will preach on this subject at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Special subject—*The Argument from Language.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. JOHN A. STAUNTON, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE RIGHT OF Confirmation will be administered in this Church by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church. Rev. A. G. LAWRIE, of Charlestown, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING—IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, instituted at Boston in 1814, with special reference to the supply of the Army of the Union with religious reading, will be held in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. STORRS',) on SABBATH EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

A statement of the operations of the Society for the Army will be made by Rev. C. P. BUSH, Dis. Secretary, and addresses may be expected from the following distinguished speakers: Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. T. S. HASTINGS and Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., of New-York. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION. —Religious exercises on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20. Lecture by Dr. W. H. ATKINSON. Meeting at 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Lecture in the evening by a lady. Subject—*The Difference between Religion and Theology.* Collection taken up to defray expenses. MONDAY EVENING—Lecture and Conference. Subject—*Physical Regeneration.* TUESDAY EVENING—Sociable from 8 to 11 P. M. Admittance for a gentleman, including one or two ladies, 25 cts.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third discourse on the *Origin, History and Destiny of the Devil*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The congregation are specially invited to be present SUNDAY MORNING.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner 33d-st. and 2d-av., Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, and Rev. A. V. CLARKSON on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

BROADWAY CHAPEL, NEAR 45TH-ST. —Preaching on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. R. VAN NEST, D. D.; at 3½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN; at 7½, night, by Rev. R. W. HENRY, colleague of Rev. Dr. McELROY.

REV. THOS. MARSDEN WILL PREACH in the Reformed Dutch Church, Avenue B and 5th-st., (Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, Pastor,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL, WASHINGTON-square—To let for Sabbath services.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board, in a small family on the 20th of April and 1st of May. No children or nurses taken. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel, or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily wish to let, with board, three or four rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, etc. Apply at 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms opening on a balcony, to let to a party of four or five gentlemen, separately or together, or to two gentlemen and their wives. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Convenient to cars and stages, and but few boarders taken. No. 67 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON MADISON-AVENUE.—The entire second floor, 25x70, can be had unfurnished, by a party of the highest respectability, wishing a liberal private table, and the exclusiveness of a strictly private home, from the 15th of April until May, 1863. Address, with real name, D. D. D., care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent, with board, two or three large handsome rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or for two gentlemen, at from $12 to $14 per week; also, a single room. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TWO LADIES DESIRE BOARD IN A private family or small boarding-house, where pleasant rooms can be had on the first or second floor; location preferred between 14th and 27th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Dinner desired in the middle of the day. Address H. A. P., Union-square Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS. —A room and bedroom, furnished, will be required, for which not more than $12 per week will be paid; location not below 4th-st. nor above 23d-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address A. O. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET—The entire third floor of house No. 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR ON THE second floor and two large bedrooms communicating, to let with board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia; situation desirable; five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, a large second-story front room, with one bedroom adjoining, or two if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITES or separately; with full or partial board, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, and for the Summer season, by a party consisting of seven adults and two children, within 20 miles of New-York, and of easy access; apartments furnished or unfurnished; good plain food required; terms must be moderate; a farm-house preferred. Address, stating full particulars, J. J. A., Box No. 2,733 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON. —Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM APRIL 20.—The house good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; one acre of ground tastefully laid out; abundance of fruit and shade trees; also, good stable and carriage house. The house is situated in the pleasantest part of the town, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Trains run hourly from foot of Cortlandt-st. For particulars, call on or address G. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth, or WM. M. DAY, No. 19 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Hudson near Irvington, for the Summer months. The air is healthful, the grounds spacious, and the view one of the most commanding on the river. Inquire of J. WAIT, No. 355 Broadway.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITH garden, ice-house, &c., at East Chester, with splendid views, being on very high and healthy grounds, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-ST. to let to a private family at moderate rent. Apply to BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 40 Union-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WANT THE ENtire furniture of a large house, suitable for housekeeping, for which I will give choice Illinois land, title perfect, and balance in cash. Address S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on TUESDAY next, April 1, 5 valuable lots of ground on Broadway, northeast corner of 54th-st. Sale positive. For maps, etc., inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
STUDIOS TO LET.

Large room on second floor, corner Broadway and 26th-st., suitable for business or school.

TO LET.
ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE HOUSES at reduced rents, viz.: No. 15 Lamartine-place, (29th-st.,) No. 256 Hudson-st., No. 254 West 22d-st., No. 43 Greenwich-av., No. 162 Lexington-av., No. 35 East 25th-st., No. 201 West 14th-st., No. 230 West 32d-st., No. 174 West 21st-st., No. 133 West 22d-st., No. 278 West 19th-st., No. 10 West 41st-st., No. 165 West 17th-st., No. 173 West 38th st., No. 338 West 15th-st.; No. 131 8th-av., house and store; No. 134 8th-av., house and store; also, a number of others. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD door below Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-eight feet front and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly built by day's work, in complete condition, and now occupied as a wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cellar, and is furnished with gas and Croton. This store is in the business thoroughfare, leading to the Jersey City ferries and People's line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—A PARLOR, KITCHEN AND ONE OR two bedrooms, with other privileges, to a small, quiet and well disposed family in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road; ten minutes' walk from Salterville; stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Salterville hourly. Address or inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, Salterville Post-office.

TO LET IN BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN—A real snug, three-story brick house, in fine order, contains 12 rooms, store-room, lots of fine closets, range, gas fixtures throughout, fine grapevines in yard, and access to a large inclosed lot in grass; will be let low for one or two years to a good and careful tenant. Apply to W. DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 285 WEST 21ST-ST., NORTH side of open square, between 9th and 10th avs.; three stories, high stoop, bath, water-closet, speaking tube, wash-tubs, gas-fixtures, back stoop inclosed with glass, fine yard, with grape-vine, &c., and no tenement house near. Will be rented low to a prompt tenant. Apply to GEO. C. PARKER, No. 259 Washington-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND 29th-st.; also two small light stores on the same block. Small cottage house No. 10 Horatio-st; has all the modern improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two desirable houses in Yorkville, in good streets; rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE whole or part of a large building, corner 28th-st. and 7th-av.—size of same, 50x100 feet, four stories—will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 294 7th-av., or No. 250 Canal-st.

TO LET.—STORES WITH FIXTURES, NOS. 192 and 194 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a good stand for dry goods, clothing, and hardware business. Apply at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID brown-stone house No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union-square, with gas fixtures, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKlyn, opposite Academy of Music; large parlor, with bay window, and bed-room attached, with fire, water and gas; $4 per week. Also, a number of good studios, at low prices.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK house, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas and fixtures; also, a 3-story brick house, No. 18 West 24th-st., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 137 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, range, &c. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., BEtween Nassau-st. and Broadway, new and in excellent order, with modern fixtures. Inquire of N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

CROCKERY RETAILERS.—TO LET, AN old and successful business stand, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Inquire at No. 227 Grand-st., second floor, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house of full width, 65 feet deep, with extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH-basement house No. 28 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be rented low. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 120 Perry-st., near Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNished, in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Address Box No. 4060, New York Post-office.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH LIGHT rooms, in the buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st. Stores, basements, &c. Inquire in office No. 39.

TO LET FROM 1ST MAY NEXT—A CARriage-house and stable, on East 39th-st., one door from 5th-av. Apply at No 3 East 38th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-place. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOS. HOXIE, Esq., Commonwealth Insurance Company.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TO A CASH CUSTOMER, A fine business. The present owner has done a business of $20,000 the past year. Reasons for selling, other business occupying all his time. Inquire on the premises, of L. DEYO, No. 141 West 18th-st., New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED four years, well located, up town; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to RIMER & AMEND, Wholesale Druggists, No. 183 3d-av., cor. of 18th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—IN TROY, MORRIS CO., N. J., THE old country-seat known as "The Beverwyck," [illegible] a frequent resort of Washington's during the Revolution. The house has been rebuilt, is two-story, and contains 15 rooms, some very large, partly furnished; a spacious courtyard in front, with its grotesque old trees, deciduous and evergreen; in the rear, a large and superior garden with a variety of fruit; beautiful pond of spring-water adjacent—all conspire to render this residence one of rare attractions. A mail stage passes the door daily to Newark, fourteen miles; a fine road; railroad dépôt within four miles. Terms, with privilege of ice-house filled, on premises, the almost nominal sum of $125. Address J. O. CONDIT, Parsippany, N. J.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, a few miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Dutchess turnpike—a beautiful drive. The residence and out-buildings are entirely new, finished last Fall; house has gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath-room, water closets, stationary wash-tubs, range, hot water furnace, speaking-tubes and bells, and every possible convenience and improvement that can be had in the city. A fine garden, over 40 varieties of choice pears, grapes, and fruit of various kinds in abundance. Also, 17 acres of choice land, with one of the finest orchards in the country, &c., &c. Terms low and easy. Possession 1st May or sooner. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—At Cornwall, between West Point and Newburgh; 15 acres of land in lawn and garden, with several hundred fruit and shade trees; a handsome dwelling-house, handsome gardens, and all necessary out-buildings, in perfect order and of substantial character; the landing, within ¾ of a mile, has a daily boat to the City, also the Albany line daily, &c.; for healthfulness, this location is unsurpassed on the river. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence near the village of Hackensack, N. J., with about 65 acres of excellent land. The house is new, with all the modern improvements. It is finely located, overlooking the village of Hackensack, and is within five minutes' walk of dépôt of railroad connecting with New-York several times daily. For particulars inquire of READ, GARDNER & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York. The house can be let without the land, if desired.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN NEW-Rochelle, situated on Centre-av., ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, together with kitchen. There is a barn and stables, fine garden, well shaded lawn and about an acre of land. Rent to suit the times. Apply to J. G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY BASEment house in Flushing ¾ of an hour distant from New-York City by cars, six to eight times a day; nine rooms, with numerous closets; lot 50 by 130 feet; well stocked with fruits and flowers. Rent, $225. Inquire of S. R. SMITH, Flushing Dépôt, or C. TABER, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN ISLand, eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and 400 yards from Eltingville railroad station, a house, barn and five acres of land; fruit of all kinds, water, all in good order. Also, a house on Bay shore—seven rooms, kitchen and cellar—⅝-mile from station. Apply to J. P. FAY, South Side Post-office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, containing parlor, dining room, library and kitchen on first floor, and seven bedrooms; good cellar, store rooms, pantries, &c. Also, stable and garden, and half an acre of ground; fifteen minutes' walk on plank walk, from Vanderbilt Landing. Rent $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GOTHIC COTTAGE house, with carriage and ice house, a fine well of water, 1½ acres of mellow land, grafted fruit trees in full bearing, variety of berries, shrubbery, &c., in a healthy locality, a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, on the main road to Yonkers. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

VILLA RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, with splendid views, for exchange or sale. Its cash cost was $4,500. Want a small house or unimproved lots in City, not exceeding above sum in value. M. K. COUZENS, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., owner, or C. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., agent.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat, 20 acres, near Morristown, N. J.; house 54x36, Elizabethan style, furnace, bath-room, &c.; grounds handsomely arranged; lawn 300 feet, and fine large shade trees; abundance of fruit, and all in best order.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—AT RAHWAY, N. J., ONE HOUR by railroad from New-York, a very convenient modern-built dwelling, well calculated for a genteel family. Also, two dwellings, in Main-st., all situated within three minutes' walk of dépôt. Inquire of F. LA BAW & CO., No. 111 Main-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in the village of Astoria, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, with a large garden abounding with fruits of every variety. Rent moderate. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, or S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., a desirable residence; house with wing, each two stories; grounds well stocked with fruit; five minute's walk from railroad dépôt; one hour's ride from New-York by railroad. For further information, inquire of M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED country seats on the Passaic River, N. J., having a very fine river front, within one hour of New-York. Will be sold in whole or in part, on liberal terms.

J. EDWARD IRELAND, No. 63 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT NEW-LEBANON Springs, N. Y., containing nine rooms, with garden and barn attached. House plainly furnished. Terms $200—for the Summer months. Possession given immediately, if desired. Apply, as above, to A. PARSONS.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2-story and attic house, in good repair, with large garden, about five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Inquire on the premises, corner of 5th-av. and 4th-st.

TO LET—LOW, AT SING SING, THE PROPERTY known as the State House; the house is in first-rate order; contains 14 rooms; there is ten acres of land, stable, gardener's house and ice-house. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of

A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STAble, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FIRST-CLASS DOUble two-story dwelling-house, fronting the river, with 2½ acres of land attached. Apply to W. MULLIGAN, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, or to E. MILLS, Astoria.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for six months, within a range from the City of from 60 to 80 miles, to accommodate a family of six adults and one child and necessary servants, with stabling for four horses. East side of Hudson River preferred. Address ROOMS Nos. 22 and 23, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, a second floor and part of the third, convenient for housekeeping, 6 or 7 rooms required, with all modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 15th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Rent $250 to $300. Address HONESTY, Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH, FOR THE SUMmer season, a furnished cottage or farm-house, for the use of a private family. Address, giving particulars as to location, J. HENDERSON, Box No. 11 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, FOR cash, a strictly first-class dwelling-house in 5th-av., or other genteel locality; extra size preferred. Address, with actual price, J. A. C., Post-office, Station D.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—A COTTAGE, partly furnished, a short distance from the City, for the Summer. State full particulars and rent, which must be low. Address E. W. S., Box 149 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE Bond, No. 2,294, for $1,000; one certificate for ten shares of "scrip stock," No. 2,294, and one certificate for one share first-class preferred stock, No. 327, all issued by Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in the name of GEORGE RUSSELL. All parties are cautioned against purchasing either of the above, payment of the bond and coupons and transfer of the stock having been stopped. D. FERGUSON, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE, 26th March, 1862.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM NO. 75 5th-av., on Wednesday last, a Scotch terrier DOG, black with tan feet, tan spots over the eyes and tan breast, answers to the name of "Pento." Whoever will return him to the above address will receive a suitable reward. No questions asked.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, A SMALL Coral Etruscan BREAST-PIN, in going from Barrow to 4th-st., or in 4th to Perry-st. Whoever will return the above to No. 3 Barrow-st., will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND.—IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, THREE sticks of ship timber; the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire of W. N. HOWARD, Huntington, Long Island.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

City Comptroller's Office, Milwaukee, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidders will have the preference.

Those who have [illegible] of the next June Coupons must [illegible] conditions.

By order of the [illegible] of the Public Debt of the City of [illegible]

FERD. KUEHN,
Comptroller's Clerk.

7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD. THE NEW TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.

THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES, QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and AMERICAN COIN, BOUGHT AND SOLD by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS. Wanted by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 55 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.

ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY in my guano business, is this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. W. H. WEBB.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD BONDS, due on the 1st of April, will be paid at City Bank of Brooklyn.

W. B. HUNTER, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, March 29, 1862.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

Interest will commence on April 1.

THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SYLVANUS S. WARD, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE REmoved to No. 2 Bowling-green.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; would have no objection to make herself useful; she is a nice girl, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 249 6th-av., near 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing and waiting. Can be seen for two days with her present employer, at Union-place Hotel.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has good references from her former place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A thorough cook, who understands cooking in every branch, pastry and baking, will also assist in washing and ironing. Also, a girl willing to go as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, &c. The best and most satisfactory City reference produced. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., Room No. 11.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, games, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Please call or address No. 94 East 11th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, and understands all kinds of baking; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good, plain cook; is a first-rate baker of bread, pies and biscuit; would take charge of a house for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 627 6th-av., near 37th-st., 4th story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 206 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce good reference in the City. Call at No. 32 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes a situation as lady housekeeper; she is well educated, and would be found very capable of managing and directing an agreeable household; a country residence somewhat preferred. Address, for references and further particulars, T. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by a fine middle-aged educated widow lady, who understands all kinds of housekeeping, and she will do her best to please; fond of children; best references given. Address two days, M. C., Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would have no objections to take care of two children; is a good sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st.—ring the private door bell. Terms, from $8 to $9.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &C.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 1,819 Post-office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; washes for the nursery; no objection to a lady that boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 a month; City or Country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommended, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself useful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, New-York.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN—HOUSEMAID.—A GERman and his wife wish situations in the country, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as general house servant. Have excellent references. Address M. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man to work on a farm, take care of horses, &c.; also, understands gardening. Call at No. 23 West Broadway, Room No. 5.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A Protestant married man, without children, wants a situation; understands all kinds of farm work and gardening, stock, &c.; is capable of taking charge; is temperate, honest, and industrious. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FRUITERER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation, by an Englishman, as above; satisfactory references given. Apply, for four days, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 23, or Box No. 3,472 Post-office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener; is married, without family; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; satisfactory references given as to character and abilities. Address H. E., at A. Reid's seed-store, 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, a situation by a very competent and experienced married man; can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he served several years; will warrant to give satisfaction. Address V. H. Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM AND DRIVER.—A GROOM AND driver (English, and unmarried,) wishes a situation in the country; he can take charge of a small garden, and can milk, if required; five years' references of ability and good character can be given. Call upon or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

NOTICE.—A COACHMAN IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement with a respectable private family, or widow lady; he will find his own horses and harness, and bear his own expenses, providing they find their own carriage and would be willing to assist in purchasing the horses if required; he has had long experience and has the best of City reference. Address a note to COACHMAN, in the care of John McCoy, North Orange, New-Jersey.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a small family, a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, and who understands fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 122 West 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; she must be active and tidy, and of a cheerful disposition; City reference from her last place will be required; none need apply who cannot meet the requirements; family—gentleman, wife and daughter. Apply, for three days, to J. O., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, APRIL 1, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid, waitress, and good plain sewer. None but Protestants, and those who have good City references need apply. Apply at No. 53 St. Mark's-place.

A COOK, &c.—A WOMAN IS WANTED, IN A gentleman's family, one hour's ride from the City, as first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as first-rate chambergirl and housekeeper; family is small, and keep a waiter-girl; no person need apply who cannot give first-class personal references as to honesty, sobriety, and general capacity. Address H. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A COOK, &c.—A WOMAN QUALIFIED AS first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as chambermaid and housekeeper, and who can produce first-rate references, may address H. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A COOK AND NURSE.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate cook, and Frenchnurse, of experience, for a child 3½ years old; none need apply who cannot refer to families in this City, with whom they have lived, for a first-class recommendation. Apply from 12 to 3 o'clock at No. 35 East 37th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed a young girl to do general housework; none but Americans need apply. Address G. G. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—This establishment, duly licensed and kept by a gentleman connected with similar offices in the principal cities of the Old World, will be found the most suitable for those wishing to secure the services of servants of all nations. L. C. DE HOBEN, Proprietor, No. 175½ Elm-st., N. Y.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, TWO ASSISTANT dentists, fully competent to operate and do mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, single or married, how long dentists, in what branches they excel, and wages required. Address E & A. PRETERRE, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can beseen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABLE medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair, Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENGLAND.
IN CHANCERY.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, absent beyond the seas; and in the matter of the 36th George 3d, Chap. 52:

The said JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, a legatee under the will of Ann Youle, wife of John Youle, of No. 18 Kensington Gore, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1857, and also a legatee under the will of the said John Youle, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1858, is, if living, or his issue, if he died leaving issue in the life-time of the said John Youle or the said Ann Youle respectively, or the legal personal representatives of the said Joseph Sharrad Woods, if he died subsequently thereto, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of June, 1862, to come in and claim the said legacies at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex.

The said Joseph Sharrad Woods left London for New-York, in the United States of America, in the month of November, 1840, and his then occupation was that of a Commercial Traveler.

Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1862.

ROBERT W. PEAKE,
Ch. Clerk.
N. S. E. STEINBERG,
Solicitor for the Petitioner,
ROBERT WOODS,
No. 61 Watling-st.,
London.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES. G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates. NICHOLSON, No. 101 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. [illegible]
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. [illegible]
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. [illegible]
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. [illegible]
	EUROPA, Capt. [illegible]
SCOTIA, CHINA.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c. PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, April 5.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA	SATURDAY, April 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
Building Committee.
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for 100,000 steer horns—to be delivered during the year ending Jan. 1, 1863. Samples can be seen at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y. NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18. SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A private family in the City, where he can secure the comforts of a good home in exchange for the board and tuition in English and French of a young lady under 15, in an excellent boarding-school in Connecticut. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, by an experienced teacher of classics, English and mathematics, where he could give lessons in payment, or part payment. Address J., Box No. 1,266 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a situation as governess in a private family. Her acquirements are English in all its branches; French and music, with the rudiments of Spanish and German. The highest references. Salary no object. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in first-class Classical and Boarding-schools, Seminaries, &c., and with the highest testimonials from last employers, desires to open a correspondence with parties wishing a thorough-going teacher in the classics, mathematics, and vocal music. Address Box No. 38, Riverhead, Long Island.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, and having good recommendations, desires to enter into an arrangement to teach the common and higher English branches, French, Latin, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of music. Address TEACHER, Amenia, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, AN engagement as resident or daily governess; she has been educated in Europe, and is fully competent to teach English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing; City reference given. Call at or address TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING EXPERIENCE in tuition, desires an engagement in a private family to teach two or three small children; would be willing to assist in the family sewing; references given; country preferred. Address Miss ROGERS, Station C, New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE as a teacher, and well qualified in the upper English branches, Latin, Penmanship, Algebra, & Book-keeping, is open to an engagement. References and testimonials first-class. Address "ALPHA," No. 69 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Début of Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, in LA TRAVIATA.

Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON	as	Violetta.
Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON	as	Alfredo.
VINCENZIO MORINO	as	Germond

With full orchestra and chorus under the direction of Herr Carl Anschutz.

At the request of many persons residing in Albany, Buffalo, Providence, &c., who have heretofore attended the performances of this troupe, and now stopping in the City, Miss B. will introduce, between the first and second acts, her much admired song of CHERRY RIPE, in appropriate costume.

Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 10 Wall-st.; St. Nicholas Hotel, and at the Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begin at 8 o'clock.

STERLING NOVELTY! GREAT COMEDY WEEK.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY—(First time here,) OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
WEDNESDAY—(First time here,) Sheridan's Model Comedy of the RIVALS.
THURSDAY—THE WONDER.

MONDAY, (First time here,) Boucicault's Favorite Comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Jesse Rural	Mr. Blake
Littleton Coke	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Tom Coke	Mr. Mark Smith
Earl of Pompion	Mr. Moore
Col. Rocket	Mr. Norton
Lord Roebuck	Mr. Floyd
Bob	Mr. Young
Stripe	Mr. Parkes
Russel	Mr. Turner
Lady Alice	Mrs. Hoey
Countess of Pompion	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Rocket	Miss Mary Gannon

WINTER GARDEN.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD SENSATION.

HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME!

MONDAY NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,

CAMILLE.

It is now five years since, at this very season, Matilda Heron, appearing for the first time in New-York in this character, clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound, and won from the entire press of city and of country the title of the Greatest Actress of our time. Her personation of Camille was acknowledged as the most splendid exhibition of intense passion, and of the depth of earnestness of woman's love ever presented on the stage. Night after night, for thirteen weeks, the house was crowded from pit to dome, and hundreds hung with terrible interest over the trials of the true but fallen woman, beautiful even in her fall.

Matilda Heron is still the same Matilda Heron!
Camille is still the same Camille!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE GRAND COMBINATION, FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 31, 1862.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

1..Damon, (a Senator,)	Mr. E. L. Davenport
2..Pythias, (a Soldier,)	Mr. J. W. Wallack
3..Calanthe, (betrothed to Pythias,)	Mrs. W. C. Gladstone
4..Hermione, (Damon's wife,)	Mrs. J. W. Wallack

To conclude with THE DRAMATIST.

Vapid	Mr. W. Wheatley
Marrianne	Mrs. Skerrit

Admission, 50 cents; Secured Stalls, 75c.; Family Circle, 25 cents.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 31.

J. WILKES BOOTH,

In his great masterpiece, RICHARD III.,

Supported by Mrs. FARREN and the entire company.

To conclude with the laughable afterpiece, MEHITABLE ANN.

In which Lotty Hough will appear.

MARY PROVOST will appear on Monday, April 7.

FATHER REED'S ORIGINAL OLD FOLKS, by especial request, will repeat their CONCERT, in the lecture-room of the CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, 1862.

Admisssion 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

Doors open at 7, concert at 8 o'clock.

FINAL EXHIBITION OF "CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES," AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY, From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND GALA WEEK.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY!
LAST WEEK!!
LAST!!!

of the LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, or River Horse, from the River Nile in Egypt, THE GREAT BEHEMOTH, of which Job says, chaps. 40 and 41, "UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE." He is the only real amphibious animal ever exhibited, and THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD. No intelligent person would fail seeing him, had they the least conception of his peculiarities, being the MOST NOTED ANIMAL OF ANCIENT TIMES. He positively closes his engagement at the Museum NEXT SATURDAY, April 5, and will never be seen in New-York after that date.

LAST WEEK POSITIVELY of that magnificent Oriental Spectacular Drama, SADAK AND KALASRADE, which has been so universally admired, and which so many thousands of Museum patrons pronounce THE MOST FASCINATING FAIRY PLAY ever presented to a New-York audience. It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

COMMODORE $30,000 NUTT,

The merest shrimp of humanity, who sings patriotic and comic songs, dances the Schottische and Sailor's Hornpipe, and gives THE CELEBRATED GRECIAN STATUES, will be exhibited at all hours, every day and evening, as will also THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, from the Northern Seas, the Leviathan of the Great Deep. THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS. THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION. LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, the largest ever captured alive, weighing near 2,000 pounds. LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.

Admission to all only 25 cts; Children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MONDAY NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,

THE NEW AND ORIGINAL THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA, By Laura Keene, entitled, THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY. PEEP O' DAY.

NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY. NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

HYATT FROST.....Manager

This exhibition will open to the public under an IMMENSE NEW PAVILION, (gaily decorated with flags of all nations,) on SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV., At 7 o'clock on THURSDAY NIGHT, April 3.

After the opening night there will be THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.

Doors open at 10, 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance, 12, 4 and 9 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 9, 15 cents.

This matchless Zoological collection contains living animals from every part of the known world. Recently, many rare and valuable additions have been made. It now surpasses in beauty and variety any exhibition ever before seen. All lovers of the great study of Natural History will hail this announcement with marks of approbation and delight. A pupil of THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH, whose name has rung through Europe and America, will at each entertainment enter the dens of trained animals. Also will appear, the Mammoth Elephant HANNIBAL, B. F. THOMAS, keeper. Performing Elephant TIPPO SAIB, trained and performed by Prof. NASH. Ponies Black Diamond, Bay Prince, Monkey Jocko and Educated Mules.

Other grand features of this entertainment are the COLOSSAL GOLDEN CHARIOT, containing Otto Horn's Cornet Band. Also, the dens, cages and wagons. These, the most magnificent pieces of artistic workmanship ever constructed, are all new and superb beyond precedent. No descriptive language will appear exaggerated to those who behold them while passing through the streets in GORGEOUS PROCESSION, THURSDAY, April 3, preceded by the world-renowned J. A. VAN AMBURGH, in person, the original lion and tiger tamer, followed by GOLDEN CHARIOT, ELEPHANT TIPPO SAIB, THE GREAT WAR ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL, dens, cages and wagons containing the living animals.

The procession will start from the pavilion at 8 A. M., passing up 7th-av. to and along 45th-st to 5th-av., down 5th-av. and Broadway to Astor House, up Chatham-st. and East Broadway to Grand, thence to and up Bowery and 3d-av. to 34th-st., thence to and down 6th-av. to pavilion.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET, WITH scenery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 36 Elisabeth-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED
HER SPRING
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
SACQUES, &c.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.

GRAND OPENING OF PARIS, LONDON AND MY OWN MANUFACTURED MANTILLAS AND DEMI SACQUES, On WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

The FRENCH AND ENGLISH FASHIONS were personally selected by Mr. W. B. Mackenzie.

UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

OPENING OF MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.

Have removed to No. 381 Broadway, and added a retail department to their business. They invite the attention of the ladies to their new Spring styles, which they will open on Tuesday, April 1.

OUR WHOLESALE STOCK

Is now ready, and comprises the most fashionable Paris and Broadway styles, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.

TIBERIAN GAUZE and AMAZONE SUMMER CLOTH.

Two new leading articles of fashion in Paris, Will be opened Monday.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL, (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India,) amongst other shawls will exhibit a Long White India Cameis-hair Shawl of the finest grade, recently purchased in Calcutta for 1,200 rupees; price now $600; value $1,000. Also, India Shawls exchanged. India Shawls purchased to order in Europe. India Shawls repaired, altered, and cleaned, at No. 232 Wooster-st., second door below Amity-st.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY—NEW DRESS Goods, new Prints, new Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil-cloths, new Window-shades, and $30,000 worth of domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash, before the great advance. GEORGE KEYES, 343 8th-av.

SILK SUN-UMBRELLAS—RETAILED AT wholesale prices, by FOSTER BROS., 272 Bleecker-st.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of

Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

PIPE! PIPE! PIPE! PIPE!—IRON PIPE, sinks and plumbers' iron castings in general, at low prices, at A. & E. B. BRADY'S Foundry, Nos. 37 to 43 Greene-st.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NEW TERMINUS—JAMES SLIP FERRY AND 34TH-ST. FERRY, on and after FRIDAY, March 28.—Time of leaving James Slip Ferry, will be same as time table when steamer *Mattano* connected with the Railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 26th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., first door east of Broadway, Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE OF 100 HORSE-power; also, 4 horse engine, a donkey-engine, a planing machine, drilling machine, 2 tubular boilers, 1 cylinder boiler, with flue; a quantity of belting, shafting, pullies, 4 carts, 100 wheelbarrows, and other articles used in brick-making; also a quantity of brick used in the kilns. The property can be seen on the brick-yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Inquire of BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PUBLIC DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

Interesting Debate in the Assembly—Speech of Hon. Lemuel Stetson, and Reply of Speaker Raymond.

In the Assembly, on March 19, Hon. LEMUEL STETSON, of Clinton County, made a speech on the bill providing for the Public Defence, in reply to that delivered a few days since by Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Speaker.

After indulging in a little badinage, by way of reply to some personal allusions, Mr. STETSON proceeded to say that the bill under discussion was reported because something like it was demanded by the Executive at Washington. Mr. SEWARD's communication on the subject was received on Oct. 19, long before the *Trent* complication gave ground for apprehension of any foreign war.

Mr. STETSON proceeded:

There never was before, a people having deep interests to protect and defend that was so perfectly barren of the supplies for sudden defence as this State is at this present moment. We have no weapons or armaments whatever, but those which nature gave us of fists, sticks and stones, with which to meet a possible foreign foe. Should that be the condition of a great and free State? The bill provides for the lamentable deficiency. It provides also, if needs be, for mustering, arming and disciplining 100,000 volunteers—a large force, certainly; but none will say too large, if we are seriously to make any preparation to defend ourselves against a power so formidable as England.

The bill also provides for arming the forts on the frontiers. And, Sir, what were the forts erected for, if they are not to be armed? Are they to the mere objects of ornament and not of use? And the bill provides, too, for temporary earthworks or forts, in case of necessity. Well, such works along the line of the Potomac have been found immensely useful. And why not against a foreign foe at the proper places, and in an hour of necessity? I cannot see, why not, nor have others yet told us!

The bill contemplates the coöperation of the Federal Government—even the Speaker, the most earnest opponent of the bill, admits that. More than that, Sir, the Speaker knows, as well as any man in this State, that the purpose, object, and meaning of this bill, was to employ the force and carry on the works contemplated by its provisions in strict subordination to Federal authority; and, indeed, so far as its true meaning and spirit is concerned, that it is the bill of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his Cabinet at Washington. The President has not, in any manner whatever, withdrawn from us or qualified the recommendation and request made through Mr. SEWARD, and it stands here to-day with all the force and necessity of the original request, for our adoption or rejection. Under these circumstances, what had the country, what had we here, a right to expect from the Hon. the Speaker—the proper representative of the Federal power in this House—on the discussion of this bill? Most certainly not a destructive war against the bill, and every bill, but a kindly consideration and aid for the object and policy of a bill. To see how far he has fulfilled that reasonable hope—to comprehend fully his position on this great question of Executive policy, he must first look at the positions taken by the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. ALVORD;) for the Speaker took his position and made his great speech in the broad full light of the substitute brought in by that gentleman (Mr. A.) He contended at the first that as the five millions must be borrowed, the original bill was a violation of sec. 11, art. 6, of our State Constitution, which provides: "In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts *to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend* the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever." He insisted that we had no other power to borrow the money unless there was *actual* invasion—*actual* insurrection—*actual war*, or the most imminent peril of their approach.

He also contended that in his opinion this bill, to some extent, was not in due subordination to the Federal Constitution, which I admit gives to the Congress the exclusive power to declare war, and whose duty it certainly is to provide for the common defence.

In respect to the first point, I made a humble effort to show that this bill, even if the money would have to be borrowed, was not in that respect in conflict with the State Constitution; that the section referred to was not a restraint upon our power of self-defence, but only a clear acknowledgment of its existence without any limitation, except the direct application of the money to the specific purpose of the loan; that the Constitutional Convention of 1846 never could have intended to deprive the State of the power of protection and self-defence, or in any way to disclaim in practice the wisdom of the time-honored maxim, "*in time of peace prepare for war*," and that our jurisdiction was not contingent upon the imminence of any peril, but full and plenary, and bounded only by our discretion and the Federal Constitution. I think my poor argument had some little weight, even with my able friend from Onondaga, (Mr. ALVORD,) for very soon, and on the 5th of March, and before the Speaker had made his great speech against any bill, the honorable gentleman from Onondaga, (Mr. A.) formally introduced into this house a substitute, and by that substitute $5,000 are appropriated for the purpose of harbor and frontier defence, to be expended under the direction of Federal authority; and power is given to the Comptroller to borrow the money on the credit of the people of this State, in the event of an appropriate requisition from Federal power. Sir, there has been no increased intervening peril or necessity, the *imminence* stood as it had stood only remote. I may say, therefore, that my friend from Onondaga (Mr. A.), has fully surrendered the point that there was or is any conflict with our State Constitution, in the manner by which the ways and means were or are to be provided.

Mr. STETSON declared his willingness to support the substitute offered by Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga. He thought, however, that by his line of argument, the Speaker, Mr. RAYMOND, had placed himself in a position utterly hostile to any bill for the public defence. He then quoted the following paragraph from Mr. RAYMOND's speech:

"Indeed, the bill looks very much as if it had been framed with reference, more or less direct, to the possible contingency that the State of New-York might find herself under the necessity, or might be tempted into the policy of proclaiming her independence of the Union, and of standing aloof from her sister States"!!!

In reply, Mr. STETSON said:

I did not know, Sir, until I heard the speech of the Hon. Speaker, that I had been helping to hurry the State of New-York out of the Federal Union into Secessia, upon the express invitation and earnest request of the distinguished Secretary of State, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, or in any way at all. And yet the Hon. Speaker, at the close of his remarks, brings down the House in a well-expressed and deserved eulogy to Mr. SEWARD. With respect to him his position appears to be this—*death to his request for State aid.* Javelins for the friends here who support the request, but eulogy to his fame and name! Strange incoherence, indeed! But, Mr. Chairman, I deny most resolutely and emphatically, that this bill, providing for the public defence, has any secession proclivities whatever, in any of its provisions. Sir, the provisions of this bill may be liable to the objection that they provide superabundant supplies and force, and that, therefore, it is inexpedient to pass it as it is; but it is in no respect in conflict with the Federal Constitution, or in sympathy with the remotest disloyalty to the Union. Sir, the secession proclivities of this bill, I may say with all due respect, exist nowhere except in a green-eyed jealousy that has made the meat it feeds on.

Mr. STETSON then quoted the fourth section of the bill, in which it is provided "that the ordnance with the appurtenances, ammunition and projectiles authorized by the bill, *are to be turned over to the General Government, to be mounted upon the fortifications within this State*, and the force not to exceed 100,000, is expressly declared to be 'a part of the *Militia*' of the State, and 'subject to the rules and articles of war, and the *general regulations for the government of the army of the United States*,'" to show that there was avowed subordination to Federal authority in the measure. He also cited the State Constitution to show that express authority is granted for maintaining a State militia, and proceeded:

Sir, the doctrine of the Speaker alarms me! Where is he drifting, and to what does it tend? Will he annihilate these provisions of the State Constitution made for our protection and defence, and tie the people hand and foot? Who, Sir, is to have the power to "*keep*" and "*bear*" the arms that he will take from the people of this State? That power withdrawn from us must go somewhere—it cannot be annihilated, unless he intends to make us a nation of Quakers, and to instruct the Army of the Potomac to turn their cheeks to be smitten by the secession foe, instead of smiting *them* with the sword, hip and thigh!

Or, Sir, is it the creation of a great overshadowing Federal Empire, annihilating all the reserved sovereignty of the State, and usurping and absorbing it, that glimmers in shadowed ambition and glory in these "waking visions?" Sir, is that the entertainment to which we have been invited? Is that the restoration of the Union to which the Speaker would conduct us? If so, Sir, then I could proudly and defiantly bear to be stigmatized as a "*limping patriot*"

Are we never, Sir, after this rebellion is over, to have a restoration of Constitutional Supremacy; a restoration of peace and security of the citizen by practical enforcement (lately to some extent necessarily suspended,) of the personal rights, intended to be secured by Magna Charta and by the Constitution? Sir, if the Speaker says no, then I tell him that in the quadruple political factions, that now divide and distract the people of this State—each struggling for an ascendency, but forgetting that revolutions never go backwards—this State has not yet found a leader to conduct it to a practical solution of our future political condition. And the people will rally, Sir, again as they did last at Syracuse, and follow the lead of a woman—some Joan of Arc—before that of any man who will surrender beyond an imperative necessity, constitutional security for personal rights—the right of a *Free* State to maintain a well regulated militia, and of the people thereof to "*keep*" and "*bear*" arms, or the right of a State to prepare to defend its people against foreign war, as well as domestic rebellion!

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have occupied so much time in the review of these detached portions of the Speaker's speech that you would not bear with me in following up the residue.

I cannot forbear, however, drawing the attention of the Committee to his failure to meet and discuss the *main question*. He disposes of that by his conclusions upon three distinct assumptions or postulates:

"1. *Is there any unsettled dispute pending between the two countries?*

2. *Will England attack us?*

3. *Do we intend to make war upon England?*"

Sir, the Speaker's speech has conducted him to the conclusion of an emphatic *No* upon each of these propositions. Sir, I might agree with him and say, "that there is no unsettled dispute pending between the two countries." I never put our duty to provide for the public defence upon any unsettled matter, much less upon an assumption of any existing cause of war against England. I admit that existing causes of irritation have been allayed, and that we have no reason to expect war from a renewal of those *specific* cases.

I admit, too, his *third* proposition—that there is no present intention in America to make war upon England. The people of this country desire only peace and amity with the British empire; that is the earnest wish of every man whose eye is fixed upon our and their prosperity. Sir, I would never fan embers of national animosity; but, Sir, the Speaker has failed to show, I think, that *we may not have just cause* of war, and *a consequent* proper intention, arising upon that cause, to make war upon England before this rebellion is suppressed. It will depend upon her good conduct. He has failed to prove that assumption, except by reference to successful diplomacy as to the past; but in respect to the unknown future, he gives us only his *conjectures*.

And, Sir, I cannot yield so ready and positive a *No* as he has given us to his second proposition, viz: "*Will England attack us?*"

Sir, that also begs the question, and the learned Speaker cannot know that it may not be now the intention of England to attack us upon the recurrence of some cause we might not choose to withdraw or waive. Indeed, it must be quite apparent to every person that nothing is easier than for England, in the existing commotion on this continent, in the temptations that are presented for a future unrivaled commerce and immense extension of empire, to find new and fresh cause of intervention in the affairs of this country, and for a consequent attack upon us. The Speaker has not met this view at all, except by his belief, and he has overlooked the numerous examples to the contrary in the history of the wars of England and of other powerful civilized nations.

The advice of the Speaker not to arm, is acceptable in respect to any meditated aggressive purpose of ours against England; but I cannot see its wisdom in respect to the strong *defensive* attitude that we should occupy towards all powers whose *armed jealous* neutrality almost menaces war and affords no *certainty* of peace. It was against a liability of exposure from that source, that the Federal Executive recommended the precautionary measure now under consideration; but the Speaker ignores the reasons for it, and leaves the harbor of New-York and the frontiers undefended by any "*independent, separate activity*" of the State.

I know, Sir, that we will have superabundant military force and material of war so soon as the rebellion is suppressed; but the whole danger of foreign war *lies in the intervening period*. I would provide for that. But I will not further review the main question.

There are, however, other views expressed by the Speaker, from which I dissent, and to which I desire to allude. I refer to his admission of "danger more or less menacing, from the predominance of the military temper and spirit which war evokes," and to dissipating any considerable portion of the grand army of the Union in the rebellious States, or further South in Mexico or South America, to be found at the close of his remarks.

And, Sir, in harmony with that view, I remember the speech of my able and very eloquent friend from Broome, (Mr. BARTLETT,) his denunciation "of this military spirit rife in the land," engendered and fostered by this bill—his denunciation of this bill "as an unwarranted attempt to create an overgrown military establishment." Why, Sir, my Hon. friend from Broome (Mr. B.,) literally endeavored to strangle this bill providing for the public defence; not in a Malmsey butt of wine, but with garlands of roses, and festooned flowers of rhetoric, but there was no *redolency* there to offend the Speaker's tastes or draw his criticism. The gentleman from Broome, (Mr. BARTLETT,) referring to my former remark that "here was five millions for freedom," turns upon me and exclaims: "I tell him (me,) it is three millions for shoddy contracts!"

Sir, that gentleman is more devoted, I believe, to the spirit of thrift, and to the almighty dollar, that marks the universal Yankee Nation, than to a wise spirit of public defence in this crisis, and devoted as he is to the completion of the contemplated railway from Binghamton to this city, I tell him that with him and some of his friends, *opposition* to this bill for public defence, means, a quarter of a million of dollars for the Susquehanna Railroad!—that is what the opposition means. Our funds are short, and there is not enough for the "*freedom*" for which I spoke and the railroads too, and that is the motive for throwing the freedom overboard. Does the gentleman mean by his reference to shoddy contracts, that this State of Denmark has really become so rotten that there is nothing left worth defending?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Bad as the public servants may have been, or may be, it is our solemn duty to care for and preserve the State. But I refer, Sir, to the allusions, to the military spirit and a standing army, to those traditional prejudices—wise indeed in times of peace and constitutional tranquility, but at this crisis of national life or death, almost criminal. Sir: When the patient is in a dying condition, when nothing can save him but strong and powerful medicines, is that the time to read him lectures of the wisdom of cold water remedies and homœopathic doses?

And, Sir, when National integrity is in peril—when it is only the predominance of the military spirit, and the direct force not merely of a standing, but of a moving army that can save us—at the very moment when that grand army is advancing on the foe to crush him, and secure us National existence and homes here worth having, is that the time to read us lectures against a rising military spirit—against an army, or to dissipate any portion of the army hereafter in Mexico or South America.

Sir, that grand army are kith of our kith and kin of our kin, and I will welcome them all back here in New-York, every man, with open arms. Sir, when I forget the grand army of the Union, then let my right hand forget its cunning, and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. Sir, I yet hope that something may be done for the defence of our harbors and the frontiers.

REPLY OF SPEAKER RAYMOND.

After Mr. STETSON had concluded, Mr. RAYMOND rose and said:

I have but very few words to say in reply to the honorable gentleman from Clinton; but I should not feel that I had quite fulfilled my duty if I did not say something. I confess that I am to a certain degree disappointed in what I have just heard. I had missed my friend from his accustomed haunts for some days past, and my sympathies had been seriously excited, for I supposed that he was suffering from physical illness. I am pleased to find, however, that he has been laboring under nothing more than a superfluity of patriotic bile. I am very sorry to find that I have done anything to disturb his political digestion,—but I congratulate him upon having obtained relief by the speech he has just made. I receive, with the utmost cheerfulness, whatever stings those remarks were intended to convey, believing that he may feel as much better as I shall feel worse, for his having made them. I had no intention, in my remarks a few days since, to say one word or one syllable which the greatest conceivable ingenuity, or the most morbid sensitiveness, could construe as unkind to the gentleman from Clinton. When I alluded to the locality he so ably represents upon this floor, and spoke of the influence which the associations of that locality exerted upon him, in deciding his position and determining his action with reference to this bill, I had no more thought of reproaching him, than if I had spoken of his being an American as a reason for the position he holds. When I referred to the fact that his home was upon a soil consecrated by many victories, and specially pledged by its glorious history to the support of our country's cause, I spoke of this simply as a reason why he should be excused for being even excessively patriotic and anxious in relation to every measure relating to the nation's welfare. I repudiate, and with any apology that the facts as they have appeared may demand, any intention of conveying, by word or tone, anything that should be deemed a sarcasm. I had no such thought or purpose.

The gentleman has seen fit to retort upon me for a supposed sarcasm, by impugning my patriotism, and by intimating that I am less solicitous than a good citizen should be to the safety and honor of my country. I do not take what he says as personal, or as intended to be offensive. I do not think that I have a right, and I certainly have no disposition, so to regard it. I take it that he spoke solely with reference to the supposed tendency of my remarks. But I do not think any such inference is warranted. If the American eagle is ever to be stricken down from his towering height, it will be by no word or act of mine. I trust I am as true to my country's honor, and as sensitive to its safety, as any gentleman upon this floor; and I do not claim to be more so. I trust that when any actual danger shall threaten her, my voice will not be the last to be raised in her defence. Although my remarks the other day did fill "twenty-four pages," much to my chagrin and regret, I may safely assert that not one single syllable can be found in the whole twenty-four, that undervalues in the least, or detracts from the honor of my country. What is the position I then took? Simply this,—that I could see no imminent danger to be apprehended or provided against by separate State action, such as this bill contemplates. I still hold to that opinion. I have heard nothing from any quarter—certainly nothing from the gentleman from Clinton—to change my convictions upon this subject. I now hold precisely the same sentiments and convictions which I then expressed.

The gentleman is pleased to say that he understood me to remark, that I was opposed to the passage not only of this bill, but of *any* bill. I should be much mortified if I should discover that I had used language so unmeaning as that. I think the gentleman must be mistaken. I may possibly have said that I was opposed to any bill embodying provisions and proposing measures similar to those in this bill. I am now, as I was then, opposed to such a bill as this; but I did not and do not, say that I am opposed to *any* bill, providing for the public defence.

In regard to what the gentleman from Clinton said of the constitutional objection to this bill, I have only to say, that I did not discuss that point; nor shall I do so now. I did not make any constitutional scruples the ground of my objections to this bill. I spoke of the bill with reference to its general tendencies and drift, as a provision by this State for its own defence. I said that it looked towards a separate action of the State, independently of the General Government; and so was not in accordance with the spirit of nationality which should regulate and control our relations to the General Government. The remark seems to me very innocent; but it also seems to have excited considerable alarm in the breast of my friend from Clinton, and perhaps something of indignation. He professes to feel extreme alarm at the statement of mine, that this bill looks toward separate State action. Now, Sir, I honor the gentleman's indignation, over-sensitive as I deem it upon this point. I only wish it had been displayed a little sooner. I did not hear from him any such expression of indignation when a gentleman on this floor, in the early part of this session, in advocating a measure which received my friend's support, urged its adoption upon the ground that this very State might be required to stand alone, and take separate and independent action before this Legislature should adjourn. My friend received this statement with undisturbed equanimity. And when this was followed by another gentleman in another place, who urged that if we did not succeed in subduing this rebellion, as he feared we might not—he was *in favor* of having this State take her own separate position, and, under her own flag, pursue her own career as a sovereign and independent power. I heard then, from my friend, no expression of alarm. He reserved that expression until I came to speak of and to oppose a measure as *looking toward* separate action,—as having a tendency to promote a feeling of State independence and of separate sovereignty. *Then* he is shocked because *I* refer thus to the possible contingency of separate action! Now, I submit that his alarm would have been more pertinent if it had been displayed a little sooner. I beg him to remember, moreover, that I have not spoken at all of *secession* in connection with this bill. That reference came from another quarter. I have said that I opposed it because it tended to weaken rather than build up a sentiment of nationality. I said that I held more strongly every day to that national sentiment, and more and more as I saw others drifting away from it and settling down into the doctrine of State sovereignty; and this was one of my reasons for opposing the bill. The gentleman from Clinton makes himself the champion of State sovereignty. He is not the first that has taken that position upon this floor, though he goes much further than others have done when he asserts that the just local rights of this State have been infringed or assailed in the views expressed by the opponents of this bill. The gentleman asks, with a startling show of indignant incredulity, when before was it ever held that a State had not a right to arm herself, to build forts and raise troops upon her own soil? I think, Sir, I can refresh his memory in regard to some instances of such complaints. Does he not remember when South Carolina took precisely the same ground, and asserted her sovereign right to maintain troops for her own purposes, that it was universally regarded as at war with the allegiance she owed to the General Government? Does he not remember that, when the authorities of Mississippi and Alabama, and other Southern States, a year or two ago, called upon their people to arm and organize, and drill and prepare for hostilities, it was universally regarded and denounced as a movement towards secession, and as utterly at war with their position as loyal States? I do not mean to intimate that the motive of the movement in this State has any analogy to the motives of those movements in the South. I know it has not. But the movement itself is not wholly unlike those movements in the principle which underlies it, and in the tendency of its provisions. And the gentleman went too far when he said that no one had ever before been heard to make complaint of the attempt of any State to provide for her own defence. He cited various clauses of the Constitution, giving control of the armies and navies of the country to the Federal Government, and argued, with a good deal of ingenuity, though I cannot think quite conclusively, that there was nothing there which forbids a State from taking similar precautions of its own. But he overlooked a clause still more to the point—one contained in the second paragraph of the tenth section of Art. I. of the Constitution, which declares in express and explicit terms, that "*no State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace.*" In view of this clause, Sir, what becomes of the right of a State to maintain a standing army? What becomes, of the right of a State to prepare for defence, to keep troops, to build forts and ships, and to go into such a system of military defence as this bill proposes?

I respect, Sir, as thoroughly as any gentlemen here or elsewhere, the legitimate and constitutional local sovereignty of the several States. It is the very foundation and the security of our republican freedom. But it is a *local* sovereignty,—a sovereignty over its local affairs, its domestic concerns,—and cannot trench upon the Federal Government over those matters which are of common interest and common concern. Now, Sir, the defence of this State against England, against Europe, against the world, is not a local affair. If we defend this State, we defend it as part of the Union. We can defend it otherwise only under some emergency which threatens it with some special and sudden danger; and that emergency, as I have endeavored to show, does not exist. I do not regard the possible dangers predicted by my friend as calling for, or as warranting such action as this bill proposes to take.

The gentleman dwells with emphasis upon the fact that the Secretary of State of the United States (Mr. SEWARD) has called upon us to come forward and aid the General Government by separate and independent activity, in preparing for defence; and he puts it to me as a friend of that Secretary, and on grounds of consistency, to support this bill. Now, Sir, let me remind my friend that this request of the Secretary bears date the 31st of October, when our foreign relations were complicated and full of threatening danger. But I submit to his own judgment whether those relations have not materially changed since that time. Subsequent events have put a wholly different face upon these relations. The last cloud that darkened the horizon has disappeared. One after another all our differences with foreign Powers have been settled by the skilful and high-toned diplomacy of the Federal Government. The good sense of foreign nations has led them to see that the proudest and most powerful of them have nothing to gain and much to lose, from a war with the United States. The last cloud vanished when Earl RUSSELL declared in the House of Lords, as we are informed to-day, that there was no reason whatever for breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

Now, Sir, I beg to say that I am not especially given to "fondling the British Lion," nor inviting his head to "rest upon my bosom," as the gentleman from Clinton playfully, and perhaps forcibly, expressed himself. But I am quite willing to receive that "paw" when it is stretched out in amity; nor am I in the habit of going into convulsions at every glimpse or growl of that fearful head. Let me remind my friend that the American Eagle, whose greatness and glory he so extols, ought to be a proud as well as a bold bird, and ought not to be roused to frantic rage by every owl that may hoot in his hearing. Something is due to his dignity, to his self-respect, to that consciousness of strength which usually carries with it a calm superiority to the clamor and confusion which make weaker birds fly to their covert. There is nothing, my friend must permit me to remind him, which so lowers national character as this clamorous alarm at every hostile newspaper article that may reach us from Europe—this readiness to fly into a national passion, and to brandish the bolts of national wrath at every disrespectful speech or unfriendly act that may come to us from a foreign shore. What are all these things to us? We have higher objects to engage our attention. We have undertaken to vindicate the capacity of man for self-government. We have a steep path to climb if we would plant our free Republic on the heights of national renown, and we must not permit ourselves to be diverted from our progress by the petty resentments or apprehensions which such things may excite.

But I dismiss this matter, for I do not intend to renew the discussion of our foreign relations at this time. I do not think the gentleman from Clinton made the impression upon the House that we are in danger of war with Great Britain, or any other Power; in such imminent danger as to justify us in making an appropriation of five millions of dollars to prepare our own State for the apprehended conflict.

Now, a word in regard to what the gentleman said of our National army. I do not think that he was quite ingenuous when he affected to understand me as speaking with disrespect of the army of the Potomac. I was defending that army when I said that it would not, at the conclusion of this war, need employment elsewhere. It had been alleged by the gentleman from Ulster, (Mr. PIERCE,) that our troops would not return readily to the pursuits of peace, and would need, perhaps, a war in which to enlist their energies in the future, and that a war with England might result from this necessity. I said, in answer to that, that our army consisted of men who had been accustomed to labor upon their native soil, who had homes, and hearths and kindred—men whose hearts were bound up in their country and her interests, and who loved their homes. It was as their country's defenders, simply, that they went forth, determined to put down the enemies of our flag. The question was, whether we must engage in foreign wars to give employment to this armed force of 700,000 men when this rebellion shall be subdued? I said that five-sixths of that army would return, gladly and cheerfully, to their homes. I said also that there might, perhaps, be some among them whose spirits would have become so disturbed by the exciting scenes in which they had been engaged, that they would not be satisfied to engage in peaceful pursuits. But I did not think that these men would be possessed of sufficient influence to plunge this Government into war. That was all I said, and I submit that it did not, in any way, detract from the merit of the Army of the Potomac.

But the gentleman asserts that the dangers we are to provide against are growing out of the rebellion. If he means that the rebellion may, in its progress, lead to war with foreign Powers, and that we are to provide against such a war now, I must confess I do not see the necessity. Is that his idea?

Mr. STETSON—That is just my idea.

Mr. RAYMOND—Then I say that I cannot see any chance of such a conclusion to this rebellion. The rebellion is nearly subdued now, as we can easily perceive. The Federal Government has taken all measures of a general character required to subdue it. It has established a blockade which foreign nations have respected and observe. There is more danger, perhaps, from this source than any other, slight, as from the facts of the case we see that this danger is. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy, another source from which war may possibly be supposed to arise, is removing farther and farther, I was about to say, from the possibility of occurrence. The gentleman from Clinton must know that our advancing army is fast crushing out the possibility of any such acknowledgment or recognition by any nation in the world. The army has closed in upon all points but one, and within twenty days will close in upon that also. Then will be crushed the last hope of the Confederacy as it exists now. That another Confederacy may be formed out of the Gulf States is possible; but *this* rebellion is at its last gasp. I can see no question at stake, no emergency that need awaken any apprehension of war with any foreign power. But I went over this ground so fully before in my remarks, that I will not now enter upon it again.

There is one point connected with the rebellion from which I apprehend there may possibly be some danger. It was alluded to by my friend from Clinton. At the time this subject was under consideration before, we had no evidence that the South would in any way invade our Territory, or that it could do so. They had been strictly held to the line of the Potomac, and had been well nigh excluded from Kentucky and Tennessee. They had never sent forth a ship to threaten any harbor of the United States. The aspect of the case is somewhat changed since that time. My friend from Clinton alluded to the fact that the *Merrimac* had sunk two vessels, and had shown her ability to enter a Northern port. I admit that to be so; and I hold it to be a wise and proper course of action to provide against the occurrence of such an event. I see that there is some danger that the *Merrimac*, or some other ship-of-war, iron-clad, may enter some of our Northern harbors and prey upon us.

Mr. STETSON—If, upon a former occasion, the gentleman could not forsee what has actually occurred, can he now see what contingencies may arise, and for which we would do well to provide?

Mr. RAYMOND: Does the gentleman mean that he is going to prepare for what he cannot see, as well as for what he can? Would he break away from all plan, disregard all rules, and without any rational basis of action, proceed to take such measures as are proposed here? I do not suppose any nation would engage in a plan that had no existing reason for it, and of which they could see no apparent use. We certainly should not vote five million of dollars, when the General Government has voted fifteen for the purpose of defending the State, without some apparent reason. In this present case, I do not apprehend that there is any special danger of a visit from the *Merrimac* to the port of New-York, for she has a *Monitor* over her movements that, in my judgment, will prevent her from leaving her present position. But all the danger that does exist of invasion is from this quarter. Our only peril lies in this direction, and I am prepared to meet it. I shall offer a bill before I sit down to provide for defending the harbor of New-York against such invasion. But let me say, that I will do nothing for New-York that I would not do for Ogdensburgh, or Plattsburgh, or Buffalo, under the same circumstances. I will not vote one dollar to protect the "types of the TIMES Office," to which the gentleman from Clinton has referred, which I would not vote for the gentleman's own dwelling on the margin of Lake Champlain, if it were exposed to a similar peril. I have an interest in those types, it is true; they have done some service, I hope, to the public, and will, I trust, do more. I hope they will be saved long enough, at least, to aid in printing the speech of my friend from Clinton, whether an appropriation be needed for that purpose or not. But I shall vote with equal alacrity to defend any other point in this State which may be equally exposed to the dangers of invasion and assault from a rebel foe.

Mr. RAYMOND closed his remarks by offering a substitute for the bill, and by explaining its successive sections. It appropriated $300,000 to be used in preparing cannon, submarine batteries, &c., to prevent the entrance, of any iron-clad vessel into New-York harbor, and committed the expenditure of this sum to the Governor, Col. DELAFIELD and A. W. CRAVEN, who were constituted a Board of Commissioners for that purpose. The substitute was subsequently offered as a separate bill, adopted by the Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House. By the coöperation and consent of Mr. RAYMOND and others, it was afterward recommitted, and combined with a general measure of defence, offered by Mr. SNYDER, of Lewis County, which simply offered to loan the General Government three and a half millions of dollars, to be expended under its direction, and at its pleasure, in the preparation of this State for defence.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29.

The majority of the Committee reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Mutual Loan Improvement Company.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the law relative to taking the testimony of witnesses out of the State.

To authorize Clerks of Boards of Excise to take affidavits in certain cases.

Messrs. HUTCHINSON, RICHARDS, and MURPHY, were appointed a Conference Committee on the Dog Tax.

The President presented the report of the Board of Excise Commissioners for last year.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill to encourage investments of small sums in the stocks of the State by the people. It provides that when State stocks are issued the certificates shall be in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000 each, as the purchasers may desire.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the County of Westchester to acquire certain lands for the construction of the Harlem Bridge.

To amend the law of 1860 relative to the Police Courts, New-York.

Mr. WILLARD introduced concurrent resolutions for the organization of a Commission of five persons, to be appointed by the Governor and the Senate, to act as referees and hear such causes pending in the Court of Appeals as may be referred to them by that Court—the resolutions to be referred to the next Legislature at the general election for Senators. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. TRUMAN, the resolution approving the President's Message, relating to emancipation, was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29.

The report of the Grinding Committee came up.

Mr. DARCY moved to recommit the bill to prohibit the use of suspension bridges at ferry landings, with instructions to strike out the word "pier" wherever it appears.

Motion carried.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CONTREL moved to strike out from the report the bill to increase the fees for licenses to hawkers and peddlers.

Motion lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the act regulating the Port of New-York, by preventing the building of fence-walls and private wharves, was lost.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

To amend the act for the incorporation of the Society for the Relief of Widows with small children.

In relation to the dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

To facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad.

The House resumed the consideration of the Metropolitan Health bill.

Mr. OGDEN recapitulated his argument in favor of the Boards of Supervisors making the appointments.

Mr. CODDINGTON corrected the erroneous statement that the bill had been unanimously reported by the Committee. As one of the Committee, he had not agreed to the report. He spoke in favor of the general features of the bill, but favored the introduction of a clause requiring the nominees to be equally taken from the two great political parties.

Mr. O'BRIEN offered an amendment, which was lost.

Mr. CALLAHAN's amendment was also lost.

Mr. SMITH argued that if the bill was a State bill, so as to render it proper that the Governor should make the appointments, the State should bear the expenses of the Board.

Mr. MCLEOD moved to add that the Commissioners be appointed from the two cities. Motion lost.

Mr. CODDINGTON offered an amendment referring the appointments to the two great political parties.

Mr. RAYMOND called the attention of Mr. OGDEN to the fact that only two great political parties were recognized in the amendment.

After a spicy debate, the motion was lost.

A number of other amendments proposed were steadily voted down by the majority.

The bill was debated at length with considerable feeling.

A number of amendments were proposed and rejected.

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, a provision was inserted that the President or Treasurer should not be Police Commissioner or Health Officer.

Mr. PHELPS expressed his confidence in the action of the Governor. He would be independent of politics in his appointments under the bill. Great objection was made to Dr. GRISCOM, who was prominent in urging the bill through. He expressed his belief that the Governor would not appoint that gentleman under the bill.

During the protracted session the House was left without a quorum.

A call of the House was ordered, but suspended on the appearance of a quorum.

Progress was then reported, and the bill referred to the Select Committee of nine to report complete.

The Chair appointed the Select Committee on an Assessment law: Messrs. Alvord, Phelps, Neher, Tracy, Hulburd, D. Waterbury, Pierce, Snyder. Mr. PHELPS was excused from serving on account of the occupation of his time, and Mr. STETSON appointed in his place.

Adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 29, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg 93¾	150 N. Y. Central R.... 82⅜
28,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou 93⅜	100 do..........s30 82¼
1,000 U.S.6s,1Yr.Certf. 97	550 do.......... 82¼
5,000 Treas.7 3-10 ℔ cent.	200 do..........s60 82⅜
Notes.... Large 99⅜	100 do..........s10 82¾
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60... 98⅜	50 Erie Railway...b10 36⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. Reg. Bs. 87	250 do.......... 36¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 56¾	600 do..........b10 36½
5,000 do.......... 56⅜	200 do..........s10 36⅜
5,000 do..........b30 56⅞	850 do.......... 36½
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 51	150 do..........b30 36⅝
10,000 do.......... 51⅛	50 do..........s30 36⅜
28,000 do.......... 51¼	25 Hud. Riv. R.......... 35⅞
20,000 do..........b30 51¼	100 do..........b30 35⅜
5,000 do..........b30 51⅛	100 Reading Railroad... 41¾
10,000 do..........b30 51⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R.......... 55⅝
500 Califor. St. 7s.... 86	100 M. So. & N. I. R.... 23
1,000 do..........b60 86	200 do..........b10 23
1,000 Minn. St. 8 ℔ c. B 87	100 do..........b60 23
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. 87¾	200 do.......... 22¾
5,000 do.......... 87½	55 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 46
4,000 Har. 2d M. B..... 92½	50 do..........b30 46¼
5,000 M. C. 8 ℔ c. 1st m.	150 Ill. C. R. Scrip..... 63¼
s. f. con. bonds..103	300 do.......... 63¾
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. B. 90¾	100 do..........s60 63¼
5,000 Tol. & Wa. 1s. M. 77	50 Galena & Chi. R.... 67⅜
1,000 Clev. & T. S.F.B. 86½	50 do.......... 67¾
5,000 do.......... 86	200 do..........b10 67⅜
10 Merchants' Bank... 95½	250 do..........b10 67⅝
10 American Ex. Bank 90	1050 Clev. & Tol. R.... 45¾
10 do.......... 89½	200 do..........b10 46⅛
10 Bank of N. America 92½	60 do..........b30 45⅞
25 Metropolitan Bank. 95½	400 do.......... 45⅝
15,000 American Gold..101⅛	100 do..........s4 46⅛
5,000 do..........b20 101⅛	1000 do..........b10 45⅜
40,000 do..........b60 101⅝	70 Chic. & Rk. I. R.... 56
33,000 do..........b30 101⅛	350 do.......... 55⅛
5 Del. & H. Canal Co. 89	50 do..........b10 55¼
150 Pacific Mail St. Co. 97⅛	50 do..........b30 55¼
400 do.......... 97¼	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 25
100 Erie Railway Pref.. 60⅛	25 Mil.&P.DuC.2d pref. 57
500 Erie R. Ass. Scrip.. 92	

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000 U. S. 6s, '81.Cou 93⅛	50 Erie Railway.snwk 36⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg 93⅜	150 do..........b10 36⅜
10,000 do.......... 93⅜	100 do..........b30 36⅞
5,000 Ten. State 6s '90.. 56⅝	50 do.......... 36¾
5,000 do..........b10 57	10 Mich. Cen. R.......... 55¾
5,000 do.......... 57	150 Erie R. Pref.......... 60⅜
1,000 Cal. St. 7s.......... 86	50 do.......... 60⅝
2,000 Ill. War Loan.... 89¼	100 Har. R. Pref....b30 31
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 47½	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 63¼
4,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.103¾	50 do..........s10 63⅜
2,000 Hud.R.R.Cv't Bs 76	100 do..........s60 63⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M... 73½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.......... 45½
6,000 C.B.&Q.R.8℔c.B. 99	200 do.......... 45⅝
10 Park Bank..........101	100 do..........s10 45⅜
100 Canton Company... 14½	50 Chi. & R. I. R.......... 55¼
50 Pac. M. S. Co... 97½	100 Chi. B. & Q. R..b60 61½
155 N. Y. Cen. R....s10 82⅜	25 do.......... 61⅛
250 do.......... 82½	100 Mil. & P. D. C. R.. 24¾
50 M. S.& N.I. G.S.b10 46⅛	

SATURDAY, March 29—P. M.

On the opening of the Stock dealings this morning, there was a dull feeling in United States stocks, and somewhat increased heaviness in the prices of Railway shares. The disposition among the speculators against the market was to press sales of New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, and Illinois Central. The Michigan roads, and Galena and Chicago, were also weak on the first call, but before the Brokers left the Board-Room prices began to recover, and on the Street the demand for Central and Erie perceptibly increased, leading to a fair business at the Second Board at firmer rates. Later in the day additional sales of New-York Central were made at 82½ per cent., and Erie at 36¾@37 per cent. Toledo recovered to 45⅞@46 per cent.; Illinois Central sold freely at 63½ per cent.; Galena closed 67⅜@67⅝, and Pacific Mail 97½@98 per cent. The general market left off firm.

The following were the bids for the City Bank shares:

New-York.......... 92	Mech's Bk'g Ass'n... 81
Merchants'.......... 95	Broadway.......... 127
Merchants', scrip.... 93½	Mercantile.......... 106
Mechanics'.......... 102	American Exchange. 89½
Union.......... 92	Pacific.......... 110
America.......... 101	Chatham.......... 80
City.......... 112	Bank of the Repub.. 90
Phenix.......... 92	Bank of N. America. 92
Tradesmens'.......... 91	Hanover.......... 77
Fulton.......... 115	Metropolitan.......... 95½
Butchers & Drovers'.109	East River.......... 85
National.......... 93	Shoe and Leather.... 92½
Merchant's Exch'ge. 80	Continental.......... 85
Leather Manufac's... 127	Marine.......... 100
Seventh Ward.......... 115	Commonwealth.......... 80
State of New-York.. 85	Imp'rs & Traders'... 98
Commerce.......... 86	Park.......... 100½
Commerce, scrip st'k 93	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.......... 95	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75.... 94½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64. 101	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c. 94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76. 101	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℔ c. 59
N. Y. Cen. convert., '76. 101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass. 32
Erie firsts, '68.......... 106	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 16½
Erie seconds, '64.......... 101	B. & St. J. firsts.......... 32
Erie seconds, '79.......... 101	Lack. & W. Bonds.......... 99
Erie fourths, '80.......... 87½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts. 104
Erie fifths, '88.......... 78½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds 92
Hudson firsts, '69.......... 103¼	Tol. & W. firsts.......... 77
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85 99	Tol. & W. seconds.......... 47½
Hudson thirds, '75.......... 83½	Tol. & W. Int. Bonds.. 48
Harlem seconds, '64.... 92½	Galena & Chi. seconds 99
Harlem thirds, '68.......... 72½	Ch. & Rock I. firsts.... 97
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72 96	Clev. & Tol. s. f.......... 86
M. Cen., s. f. 8 ℔ c., '82. 103	N. J. Cen. seconds.......... 104
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c., firsts 99	Long Dock Co.......... 107
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts.... 92½	Mil. & P. DuC. firsts pref. 78
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds 73	Mil. & P. DuC. sec. pref.. 57
N. Ind. firsts.......... 90½	La Crosse Low Nos.... 54½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c. 90½	D., M. & Tol. firsts.... 78

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $968,377, including $156,000 for Customs; payments, $859,185; balance this afternoon, $4,440,701.

The following was this day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts..........	$968,277
Total Payments..........	859,185
Total Balance..........	4,450,701

The receipts for Customs were $156,000.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUPONS OF THE U. S. 7 30-100 TREASURY Notes, due April 1, will be immediately cashed at our office. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 29.—*In steamship Hansa, for Bremen and Southampton.*—Mr. John A. Pauli, lady, three children and servant, Miss Elizabeth Delius, Mr. Thomas Achlis, lady and three children, Mr. J. Lilchemann, Mrs. Sabine Walter, child and servant, Mr. A. Sattler, Mr. Max Berolzheimer, Mr. A. Beyer, Mrs. L. F. Mack, Mr. L. Arnold, Mr. G. Lewis, lady and child, all of New-York; Mr. Gilbert T. Smith, Baltimore; Mr. F. Duckwitz, Bremen; Mr. James Gilmore, Mrs. Anna E. L. Kirk, Miss Fanny Lee, Mr. John S. Olmsted, all of Cincinnati; Prof. John Riggenbach, lady and two children, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Marx Erlenbach and lady, Mr. M. Levino, all of California; Mr. E. Eckert, Havana; Mr. W. P. Winchester, Boston; Mr. L. Levison; Mr. Edw. A. Schroeder; Mrs. Mary Gould; Miss Gertrude Timmermann; Miss Elise Meurer; Mr. Henry Behrmann; Mr. Sero Beltramino; Mr. Casper Ebert; Mr. August Hers; Mr. C. Steneck, lady and two children; Mr. F. Postberg, lady and two children, all of New-York; Mr. Henry Livingston; Mr. Meyer Livingston; Mr. David Bay, all of California; Mr. Hermann [illegible], three children, Cincinnati; Otto Niemeyer, Louisville; Mrs. M. P. Fuchs and four children, St. Louis; Henry F. Vey, Baltimore; Mrs. M. Jordan and child, New-York; Major von Kretschmann, Naples; Henry Becker, Philadelphia; 53 in the steerage. Total 124. $207,400 in Specie.

In steamship Karnak, for Havana via Nassau—D. Nevins, Boston; W. T. P. Wach, Nassau; Capt. [illegible], Galway; Hugh Duffy, Ireland; Isaac Meeker, New-York; S. S. Field, Bath, Me.; J. K. Durke, Matanzas; Mrs. W. R. M. Baldwin, Kingston, N. Y.; John Morales, Domingo Morales, Joseph Morales, Havana; Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss and Master Van Rensselaer, New-York; Marshall Jewell, Hartford; C. Bruya, Kingston; J. F. Jennings, do.; Charles Fredericks, New-York; Mr. Nevins, Boston; Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Blackburn, Boston; Miss Dunbar, Miss Stecha, France; R. G. Sawyer, Nassau; J. R. Stuart, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hutchins, N. Y.; John M. Nicoll, Newburgh, N. Y.; H. A. Leanistange, Mrs. Samuel Whiting, Nassau. Specie, $62,675.

MARCH 29.—*In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow*—Robert Murray, R. Murray and child, Mr. Ballingham, lady and child, Nicol Gray, New-York; B. Taylor, A. W. Harrison, England; Henry Woodhouse, Montreal; Mr. McTavish and lady, nurse and 3 children; Thos. D. Sargent and lady, Boston; W. Mowat, David Muir, Robert Woodside, Scotland, and others in the steerage.

MARCH 29.—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Mr. J. W. Irving, Dr. Samuel Marlor, J. H. Evans, Charles Anderson, J. E. Alexis and daughter, M. Plummer, J. G. Littlewood, Major Watt and wife, Samuel Prest, W. Armstrong, T. H. Barowsky, H. B. Davis, Mr. W. Brown and two children, Alexander De Alerina Guimas, Thomas Morrison, W. Hemphill, James Henderson, with others in the steerage. Specie, $275,000.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ajax, from Bermuda—Mr. Nolan, two children and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 49 | Sun sets.... 6 22 | Moon sets.... 7 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 44 | Gov. Island. 8 33 | Hell Gate.... 9 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Ajax, (Br.,) Hunter, Bermuda, March 23, in ballast to John G. Dale.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Buffalo, McCiben, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. N. Briggs.

William Nelson, Cheever, Havre, Feb. 19, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Feb. 26, lat. 57, lon. 23, while scudding in a violent hurricane from S. S. E., the ship broached to under close reefed maintopsail and reefed foresail, splitting both sails and shifting cargo between decks, breaking some of the packages. March 9, lat. 42 30, lon. 50, saw an iceberg; weather very thick and barometer very low. Since then has had mostly strong W. N. W. winds on the outward passage; when three days out, Seth R. Hayes, seaman, fell from the crossjack yard, on deck, and was instantly killed.

Ship Ashburton, Bradish, Antwerp, Jan. 15, with mdse. to C. Grinnell. Experienced heavy westerly gales and calms the entire passage. Feb. 17, 3 A. M., blowing a most furious gale from N. W., and raining in torrents, a meteor, or ball of fire, as large as a 64 pound shot, fell and exploded just below and abaft the maintop, illuminating the deck most brilliantly; the shock was most terrific. 27th inst., 100 miles east of the Highlands, took pilot from boat Charles H. Marshall, No. 3.

Ship Sunderland, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) O'Brien, Glasgow 48 ds., in ballast to J. S. Whitney & Co. Had some heavy weather. Feb. 25, lat. 40 33, lon. 34 55, spoke ship Ranger, of and from New-York for Glasgow, with loss of foretopmast, foremast head, jibboom and maintop gallantmast, bulwarks gone on starboard side; blowing a gale at the time; could not learn particulars, but understood that she was making for the Western Islands. March 26, off South Shoals, passed a brig showing a blue flag with No. 1,008.

Bark Beaver, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Utley, Galway, 50 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. James Logan, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Smith, Kingston, Jam., March 14, with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Appleby, Eastport 7 ds., with fish to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Leveadia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Advance, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 7 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Sea Bird, Lockridge, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. American Eagle, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

Sailed.

March 28—Prince Imperial, (Fr.,) Havre; Manchester, Liverpool; Mirage, (Br.,) London. Barks A. W. Thurston, Matanzas; R. S. W. Dodge, Trinidad; Rambler, Aspinwall; Fides, (Brem.,) Hamburg; Joseph Fish, (Br.,) Cardenas. Brigs Protege, (Br.,) St. Johns, N. F.; Gulnare, (Br.,) Jamaica; Artemus, (Br., Gibraltar; Resolute, Ponce, P. R.; Mary Macrew, Campeachie; Hannah, Rio Janeiro; John Butler, Havana; Peter, (Oldn.) Trinidad. Schooners Geo. Kilburn, Bremen; Harmony, (Br.,) Halifax.

March 29—Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Liverpool; Caledonia, (Br.,) Glasgow; Karnak, Nassau and Havana; Hansa, Bremen.

Spoken, &c.

Mermaid—ship, hence for Hong Kong, 80 miles S. E. from the Highlands, at 9 A. M., March 26.—(By pilotboat Mary E. Fish, No. 4.)

F. W. Brune—ship, from Leghorn for New-York, Jan. 31, lat. 36 37, lon. 20.

Anna Decatur—ship, from Calcutta for London, 108 ds. out, March 4, lat. 25 33, lon. 40 25.

John Carver—bark, from Cardiff for Havana, with bulwarks all gone, Feb. 22, lat. 28 15, lon. 29 24.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., March 14, bark Union, Pratt, for New-York in a few days; schr. Allida, Cutter, for Savanna la Mar, to load for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH

&

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XXX

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Have removed to their new Store, No. 623 Broadway,

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between L. D. FREDRICKS and S. J. HALLETT, under the firm and name of FREDRICKS & CO., was, on the 8th day of March inst., dissolved by mutual consent. L. D. FREDRICKS has associated with him his brother GEORGE, and have opened their photographic gallery at No. 919 Broadway and No. 13 6th-av., under the firm name of FREDRICKS & CO.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, for 28 cents, (silver.) Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston Post-office, Mass.